

EDITION DE LUXE

No. 762



JULY 5, 1884

THE GRAPHIC.

AN

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

NEWSPAPER.



STRAND

190

LONDON

PRICE NINEPENCE



"SIMPLICITY"

FROM THE PICTURE BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS

THE GEOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

NO. 762.—VOL. XXX.
Registered as a Newspaper

ÉDITION
DE LUXE

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884

WITH EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT

PRICE NINEPENCE
By Post Ninepence Halfpenny



THE SUCCESSION QUESTION IN HOLLAND—QUEEN EMMA AND THE YOUNG PRINCESS WILHELMINE, THE HEIR TO THE THRONE

Topics of the Week

PARLIAMENT AND THE CONFERENCE.—Most people were well pleased when, on Tuesday morning, they learned that the debate on the Anglo-French Agreement had been postponed. No good could have come of the discussion. That Mr. Bruce's motion would have been rejected is certain; and although the House of Commons might still have been nominally free to reconsider the question, in reality its liberty would have been seriously hampered by a vote even in favour of Mr. Arnold's amendment. Now the Powers have fair warning that, whatever may be the ultimate decision of the Conference, it will be carefully weighed by Parliament; and the knowledge of this fact is likely to exercise a wholesome influence on their deliberations. It is still uncertain whether the financial proposals of the English Government will be accepted by the Conference. French bondholders seem to be of opinion that M. Ferry is disposed to concede too much; and the *Journal des Débats* protests vehemently that he has already betrayed the interests of France. On the other hand, the mass of the French people have apparently no very decided convictions on the subject, and M. Ferry himself is evidently most anxious to arrive at an understanding with England. Should the differences of opinion in the Conference prove to be irreconcilable, there are few Englishmen by whom the fact will be much regretted. Mr. Gladstone would then have no alternative but to adopt a resolute and consistent policy with regard to Egypt, and the result would be as beneficial for the Egyptian people as for ourselves. If, however, some definite scheme commends itself to the judgment of the Conference, there can be little doubt that it will be sanctioned by Parliament. Its rejection would mean a change of Ministry, and both Whigs and Radicals would probably consider that too high a price to pay for the pleasure of recording an independent vote on a complicated and difficult question of foreign policy.

NORTH WARWICK ELECTION.—Some months ago it was said in "well-informed circles" that Mr. Gladstone would be guided in the matter of appealing to the country by the results of bye-elections prior to Midsummer. If that was really the case—"well-informed circles" sometimes prove themselves singularly ill-informed—the Premier will scarcely decide to consult the constituencies after his recent experiences at their hands. Lincoln showed a much-reduced Liberal majority; South Hants a largely-increased Conservative majority; at Mid-Surrey the Tories held their own with ridiculous ease, in spite of running a new candidate against an old one; and now North Warwickshire declares against the Government in most unmistakable fashion. There is no getting over the fact that this great constituency, which contains a considerable urban element in addition to its rural electors, has gone over bodily to the Tories. In 1874, the latest contest, their majority was 1,133; now it is 1,744, showing a clear gain of 611 votes even on the time when the Conservative reaction was in full swing. Nor can the Liberals say that this overwhelming defeat was due to any apathy on their part. They worked harder by far than their rivals, and all the resources of the Caucus were placed at their service, including a number of journalistic prophets. These seers predicted to a man that Mr. Corbett would either win, or reduce the Conservative majority to a mere shadow of its former splendid proportions, and the great Mr. Chamberlain hurried down in person to record his vote. In short, the chickens were very much counted before they were hatched—especially in assuming that the 3,000 electors placed on the register since 1874 were nearly all Liberals; and now it is confessed that the contingent of prophets allowed their hopes to influence their forecasts. The result makes no difference in the Parliamentary strength of parties, but a good deal in their *prestige* at a moment when *prestige* is all important.

EPIDEMIC TERROR.—"No excesses of any sort, and especially no excess of prudence," is a French doctor's recommendation in view of the cholera; and no formula could be neater. Too many people are fond of putting their bodies under martial law. At the first rumour of an epidemic they suppress the liberty of eating and drinking, and think they have got themselves into good order because they coerce themselves into feeding on that which they do not like. The stomach is apt to rebel against such despotism. Individuals, like nations, thrive best under the laws to which they are accustomed. Reforms are required from time to time, but it is only ill-conditioned bodies that need radical measures; and to place a healthy body suddenly under a strict code of dietetics is much like bringing a strong, independent nation under some fine new system of government logically perfect, but repugnant to all material traditions and tastes, and consequently inappropriate. If a disease like cholera cannot be caught by mere terror, it is obvious that epidemic terror, by driving people to weaken themselves with self-doctoring, gives the disease a better chance of killing those whom it attacks. On this point it may be observed that, while the old mystical superstitions are dying out, the superstitions of science are beginning to haunt

ignorant or half-educated minds with quite as pernicious an effect. People are no longer afraid of bogeys or portents in the sky, but they quake at the mention of miasmas, or acids in the system. The man who is too wise to see calamity in an overturned salt-cellar deems it no folly to ascribe gigantic evils to a dish of strawberries or a packet of cigarettes.

LORD CAIRNS'S MOTION.—After all, the Lords have resolved to throw out the Reform Bill; and it is even said that they have decided to reject it if it is sent up to them again in the autumn. About the boldness of this policy there can be no doubt, but its wisdom is not quite so apparent. The motion of Lord Cairns carefully sets forth that the Lords are not opposed to the extension of the franchise. In "any well-considered and complete scheme" they are prepared to concur, but they decline to pass a Bill which does not include "provisions for so apportioning the right to return members as to ensure a true and fair representation of the people." Now, it must be admitted that an ideal Reform Bill is one which would deal with the whole question; but practically, as everybody knows, it is inevitable that Redistribution should form the subject of a separate measure. A complete Bill could not be passed in a single Session, and if Mr. Gladstone had made the attempt he would have irritated his followers without conciliating his opponents. It is pretended that if the Franchise Bill became law the Liberal party would proceed to manipulate the constituencies in a manner favourable to its own interests; but no proof of this charge has ever been advanced. Mr. Gladstone has, indeed, expressed his intention to maintain in essence the existing system of distribution; and he is no more likely to act unfairly in behalf of Liberalism than Lord Salisbury is to act unfairly in behalf of Toryism. It is highly improbable that the rejection of the Franchise Bill will lead immediately to an important movement for the reform of the Upper House; but it may prepare the way for the final struggle between "privilege" and the democracy.

A GENERAL ELECTION.—If the Lords seriously intend to reject the Franchise Bill twice, there will, of course, be a General Election early in 1885. After the experience of 1880 it would be rash to dogmatise as to the result, for at that time the Liberals themselves were surprised by their splendid victory. On the whole, however, it seems most improbable that in the event of an appeal to the country the Conservatives would be successful. It is true that the foreign policy of the Government has caused much discontent; but would the foreign policy of a Tory Ministry command more respect? Lord Salisbury is one of the most brilliant of our public men, but he has never won public confidence, and there is a deep-seated fear that if he were at the head of affairs he would be too ready to try the sharpness of that sword about which he so often and so eloquently declaims. Besides, nobody really knows how far the classes which now determine the course of politics are interested in questions arising out of our foreign relations. To such questions the working man may be absolutely indifferent, or, if he cares about them, he may study them from a point of view wholly different from that of the capitalist and the landowner. Whatever may be the opinion of the working classes on these subjects, it is certain that they are eager to promote what they conceive to be the cause of domestic reform; and Lord Salisbury will scarcely excite their enthusiasm by asking them for power to introduce a Franchise Bill agreeable to the taste of the House of Lords. During the next few weeks such considerations as these are likely to be forced on the attention of the Tory leaders, and it may be hoped that they will begin to produce some effect before the Autumn Session.

THE EDINBURGH FORESTRY EXHIBITION.—"Auld Reekie" has set an example in a class of exhibitions which London may with advantage imitate as soon as her citizens have had enough of Fisheries and Healtheries. The Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh is distinctly a move in the right direction. It may, perhaps, open the minds of our *nouveaux riches* to the fact that money will not make trees grow in soils and situations which are not suited to them. This may appear a very primitive piece of knowledge, and scarcely worth the while of the State to inculcate. But if such elementary facts could only be got into the heads of those who have money to spend on tree-planting, not a little good would accrue to the community. Nor can it be said that the experts themselves have yet got far beyond the "little knowledge" which is a dangerous thing. Witness the terrible destruction of trees in Kensington Gardens—still going on, unhappily—and the costly experiments which were made from time to time with a view to save the best. Nor is it so very long since experts predicted that no trees would ever flourish on the Embankment. We forget the reason which was assigned for this sweeping judgment, but it was something of an eminently scientific nature—like the mathematical process that formerly demonstrated the impossibility of any vessel steaming across the Atlantic. But in spite of the experts, the Victoria Embankment promises to show a superb avenue before another decade elapses, the plane trees having made astonishing progress since they were planted. We must, however, go to India to thoroughly appreciate the science of afforestation. The peninsula was being fast

denuded of trees, with a consequent alarming diminution of the rainfall, when the Government established a Forestry Department, and for many years past planting has been going on *pari passu* with felling.

MODERN LANGUAGE MASTERS.—The Bishop of Chester said some good things at the King's School about the teaching of modern languages; unfortunately it is very difficult to find efficient language-masters. When the Public School Commissioners wished to make the learning of French compulsory at Eton, Dr. Balston, who was then Head Master, augured little benefit from the innovation, because, as he said, modern languages could seldom be well taught by an Englishman, while foreign masters, unless persons of exceptional acquirements and firmness, would not have enough authority over the boys to make them learn. This is quite true, and although the French master is no longer such a despised being as he was in the days when Châteaubriand—a refugee, giving lessons at Fulham—was made to dine in the servants' hall, yet foreign masters seldom enjoy, even in our best schools, the same *prestige* as their English colleagues. We can hardly wonder at it, remembering that it was long the practice to confer foreign language master-ships pretty indiscriminately on political exiles. After the Commune a benevolent committee of English gentlemen went to work to provide situations in schools for some of the enthusiasts who had bolted from their country after setting Paris on fire, and it cannot be said that these men were always desirable acquisitions as educators of youth. To begin with, some of them were much too proud to learn English properly; they were on the look-out for new political changes in their country, and vaunted that they had no intention of making England their home. Now a first requisite in a foreign master is that he should speak English; and a second requisite is that his character should bear as strict an investigation as that of any other master. Foreign languages will be well taught when foreign masters being as well paid as classical tutors, the authorities of our schools will be able to select them from among the best scholars of foreign academies and universities.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD'S LETTER.—The letter addressed the other day to the *Times* by Mr. Clifford Lloyd is one of the most important contributions that have yet been made to the discussion of the affairs of Egypt. In a general way everybody knew, of course, that what is called native administration is corrupt and inefficient; but the public had certainly not realised that many officials were capable of the hideous tyranny described by Mr. Lloyd. That accused persons and their accusers are often dealt with in the same way, that both are frequently treated with ferocious cruelty, that local despots do not hesitate to abuse their power for personal gain—all this, and much more of the same kind, Mr. Lloyd has shown; and it will be surprising indeed if the facts he has disclosed fail to produce a deep and lasting impression on English opinion. It will be their own fault if politicians do not henceforth clearly understand what would at present be meant by the self-government of Egypt. It would mean the existence of even worse outrages than those against which Mr. Gladstone protested long ago—and protested with splendid effect—in Naples. The Egyptian nation, like most other nations, could, no doubt, be trained to rule itself; but no one can really suppose that three years hence it will be better able than it is now to undertake the responsibilities which some English Radicals are so anxious to thrust upon it. If the fellaheen in their existing condition are to be saved from abominable oppression, they can be saved from it only by the vigorous control of a strong and friendly Power. Fortunately Mr. Clifford Lloyd has proved that if we choose we can with comparative ease discharge the duty which we laid upon ourselves by fighting the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was at work in Egypt only a few months; yet in that brief period he did more than had, perhaps, ever been done by anybody before him to introduce the methods of civilisation into at least one department of Egyptian administration.

"POOR JACK," INDEED!—The captive crew of the *Nisero* are being rapidly exterminated by privations and disease, consequent upon their imprisonment, and the British public know not whom to blame. As a matter of fact, the rascally Rajah of Tenom is master of the situation, and no one is more aware of the fact than himself. He shows this by proposing the most extortionate terms for the release of his prisoners. At first, he was willing to let them go on receipt of a round sum in cash, but he now demands considerable territorial concessions from the Dutch, and also stipulates for the banishment from Sumatra of certain enemies of his. Can we expect the Dutch Government to give way to such arrogant demands as these? Would we do so if some African potentate nominally under our control were to capture a Dutch crew and hold them prisoners until we ate the leek? Before blaming the Hollanders, it is only fair to put this question to ourselves. Again, it is held by some that our own Government ought to send an expedition to Acheen. What good would that do? The Dutch landed 1,200 men, and the Rajah forthwith retired to the pestiferous jungle, inviting them to follow him if they were weary of life. They did so for a limited distance, but soon found the necessity of re-embarking, the deadly climate having bowled over their

BILL STICKERS BEWARE!!—We have all laughed at the story of that countryman named William Stickers, who, flying to London to escape from rural justice, was appalled at reading on a wall: "Bill Stickers Beware!" He went a little further, but reading again "Bill Stickers will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law," gave himself up for lost, and surrendered. It might be wished that some of the real bill-stickers had consciences as tender as this man's. The complaint that has been made against members of their fraternity of defacing forest trees with electoral placards, will have raised many a hearty wish that some Vandal bill-sticker could be caught and made an example of. But the Sticker, unless seized in the very act, defies detection. Suspicious count for nothing, as the cat is reported to have said when found sitting near the empty cream-jug, and that is the principle on which magistrates always act when they are appealed to for redress by persons whose property has been disfigured by posters. It is of no use to prosecute the Sticker's employer, for he may urge that he gave no instructions as to this or that wall, and the Sticker himself may of course resent the imputation that because he put bills in one place he also put them in another. Some of these men do



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EVENING, at a quarter to Eight, the Playwright in twenty minutes, called SIX
AND EIGHTPENCE. At a quarter past Eight, a New Play, in a Prologue and
Three Acts, written by Messrs. Hugh Conway and Comyns Carr, entitled
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Rodney, Mr. Yorke Stevens, Mr. L. S. Dewar, Mr. R. de Cordova, Mr. S. Caffray,
Mr. Ashman, Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Vandeleen, and Mr.
W. W. W. The orchestra is composed of Messrs. J. Bates, Miss Aylward,
New scenery and costumes. Doors open at half-past Seven, and the
Box Office open daily from 11 to 5. Seats may be booked a month in advance.

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Managers, Messrs. ALFRED REED and CORNEY GRAIN.—NOBODY'S FAULT, written by ALFRED REED, with music by Hamilton Clarke. An entirely new Musical Sketch, by Mr. CORNEY GRAIN, with music by CORNEY GRAIN. Concluding with a new Second Part, entitled A TERRIBLE FRIGHT, written by Arthur Law, music by Corney Grain. Morning Performances Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8. Admission, 2s. and 1s. Stalls 3s. and 6s. Booking Office, 10, St. George's Lane, from 10 to 6. No charge for Booking.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LAMHAM PLACE.

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| " 7 | " 11.30 " | " 11.55 " | " | " 12.20 a.m. |
| " 8 | " 8.10 " | " 8.20 " | " | " 6.40 p.m. |
| " 9 | " 8.45 " | " 8.50 " | " | " 6.40 " |
| " 10 | " 8.45 " | " 8.50 " | " | " 6.40 " |
| " 11 | " 9.10 " | " 8.55 " | " | " 6.40 " |

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By Order, **J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.**

**THE GRAPHIC
SUMMER NUMBER**

will contain
SIXTY-SEVEN ILLUSTRATIONS,
 comprising the following:
SEVENTEEN COLOURED SKETCHES BY RANDOLPH CALDECOTT,
 illustrating

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

A FELLOW FEELING MAKES US WONDROUS KIND. By JOHN
CHARLTON.
A MORNING GREETING (Double-page). By R. GOUBIE.
AN UNINVITED GUEST. By W. WEEKES.
LEFT IN CHARGE. By F. CALDERON.
LOVED AND LOST.
HOW I NEARLY CAUGHT A CONVICT
A HOLIDAY OUT OF SEASON.

A COMPLETE NOVEL.

Illustrated with 23 Sketches, Written by W. E. NORRIS, Author of "Mdlle. de Mersac" and "Thirlby Hall," entitled

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

Also
A FLOWER-POT FLIRTATION, by Mrs. POWER O'DONOGHUE; and
THE SILENT WITNESS, by Mrs. FRANCES G. FAITHFUL,
Will comprise the literary portion of this number.

THE EXTRA SUPPLEMENT IS BY MARCUS STONE, A.R.A., SUBJECT
THE LOST BIRD.

Nearly all these Pictures are Printed in Colours or Tints, and the Number promises to be one of unusual interest.

The number issued is limited, and it cannot be reprinted. It will be advisable, therefore, to order early of the various Booksellers.

It will be Published on MONDAY, July 14, at ONE SHILLING, or by Post ad extra.

N.B.—An EDITION DE LUXE is issued of this Number for the benefit of regular Subscribers to that Edition. Price 1s. 6d.

TRUE TALE OF TRAPS DODGE'S LAST GREAT

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. Now on **VIEW** at the **DORE GALLERY**, 35, New Bond Street, with "**CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM**," and his other Great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily. One Shilling.

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NEW PICTURES ON VIEW.

SAVOY HOUSE, 115, STRAND.
WINDING THE SKEIN. SIR F. LEIGHTON.
DAY DREAMS. SIR F. LEIGHTON.
ROAD ACROSS THE COMMON. F. SLOCOMBE
LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE. BRITON RIVIERE.
FEATHER IN HER CAP. JOHN MORGAN.
EVANGELINE. E. DOUGLASS.
FLIRTATION. E. DE BLAAS.
GEO. REES, Savoy House, 115, Strand, London. Near Waterloo Bridge.

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA SUPPLEMENT, entitled "SIMPLICITY," from the Picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and forming the FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XXIX.



QUEEN EMMA OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE
PRINCESS WILHELMINE

THE death of the late Prince of Orange has directed European attention to the Dutch Succession. As the King has no other son, the Crown, in default of male issue, will descend at his death to his little daughter by his second marriage, Princess Wilhelmine Hélène Pauline Marie, who is not yet four years old, having been born on August 31st, 1880. As by the Dutch Constitution a Regent must be appointed in the event of the King dying before the little Princess attains her majority, there has been much speculation as to who will be appointed Regent, and the general opinion is that the Queen is essentially the fit and proper person to be entrusted with so grave a charge. Queen Emma, who was married to King William in 1879, and who is only twenty-five years of age, is the daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and consequently sister to the Duchess of Albany.

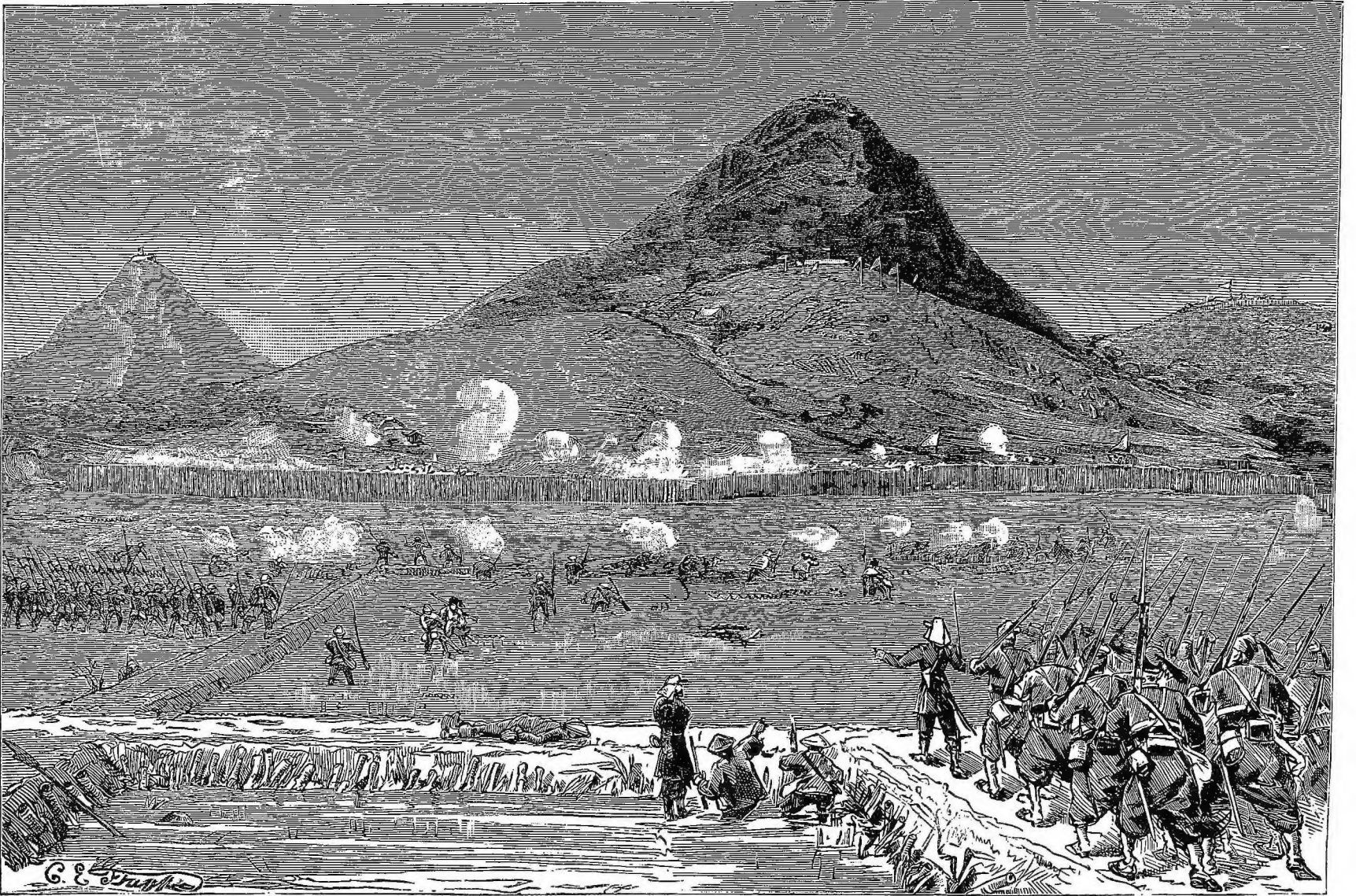
Should the little Princess not live to attain her majority—eighteen years of age—the Crown, according to the present terms of the Dutch Constitution, would fall to the King's sister, Princess Sophia, now married to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, and thus pass into semi-German hands. It is curious to note that the next claimant, failing Princess Sophia, is also a woman, Princess Marie of Wied, the King's cousin. Another link with Germany, moreover, will be fashioned should King William die without male issue, for as no woman can rule in Luxemburg, the Grand Duchy must then pass from Holland to the representative of the elder branch of Orange, Duke Adolphus of Nassau. Though dispossessed by Prussia in 1866, the Duke is now reconciled to the German Empire. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Continental opinion widely credits Germany with certain occult designs upon the virtual independence of Holland, the fulfilment of which, besides other advantages, would give the Empire her much-needed sea-board. The French especially proffer such suggestions, and greatly dislike the idea of German preponderance in Luxemburg.—Our portraits are from a photograph by Kameke, 63, Willemstraat, the Hague.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN

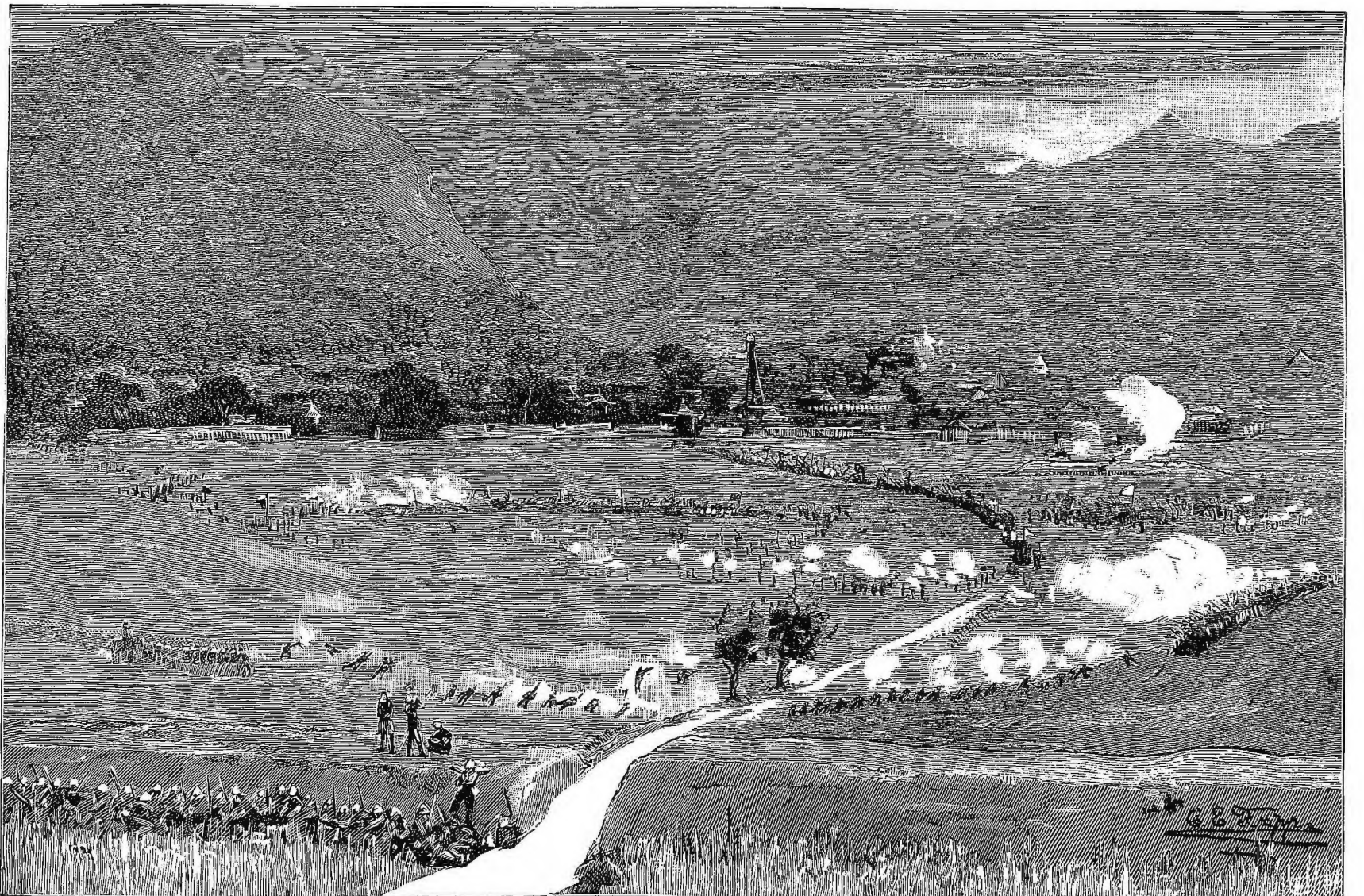
OUR engravings are from sketches by our correspondent, who has been with the French expedition. They represent the town and citadel of Thai Nguyen, which was taken, on March 19th, by General Briere de L'Isle, and the position of Prung-son, captured by General Millot, on March 12th. Our artist writes:—

“THE POSITION OF PRUNGSON

“THE foreground of my sketch is all growing paddy, and shows the ridges dividing the different patches. The four forts are on the crest of the hills. They were just visible and no more, being simple earthworks with machicolated tops. The hill sides were bare and grassy, with a few scattered boulders. In the fortified villages to the right and left in the foreground one could only here and there see the gable of a house. A kind of bamboo fence guarded the whole of the base of the hill. The fort to the left in the sketch had some bamboo houses. In front of each were a number of flags. In the corner of the hill to the right were pitched the white flags (next the village). The Chinamen bolted up the hill anyhow, as represented. The two lower hills in the centre practically ran into one another, with a wooded ravine between, and there was a small pagoda a couple of hundred yards below the fort. The Annamese tirailleurs wear a flat round bamboo



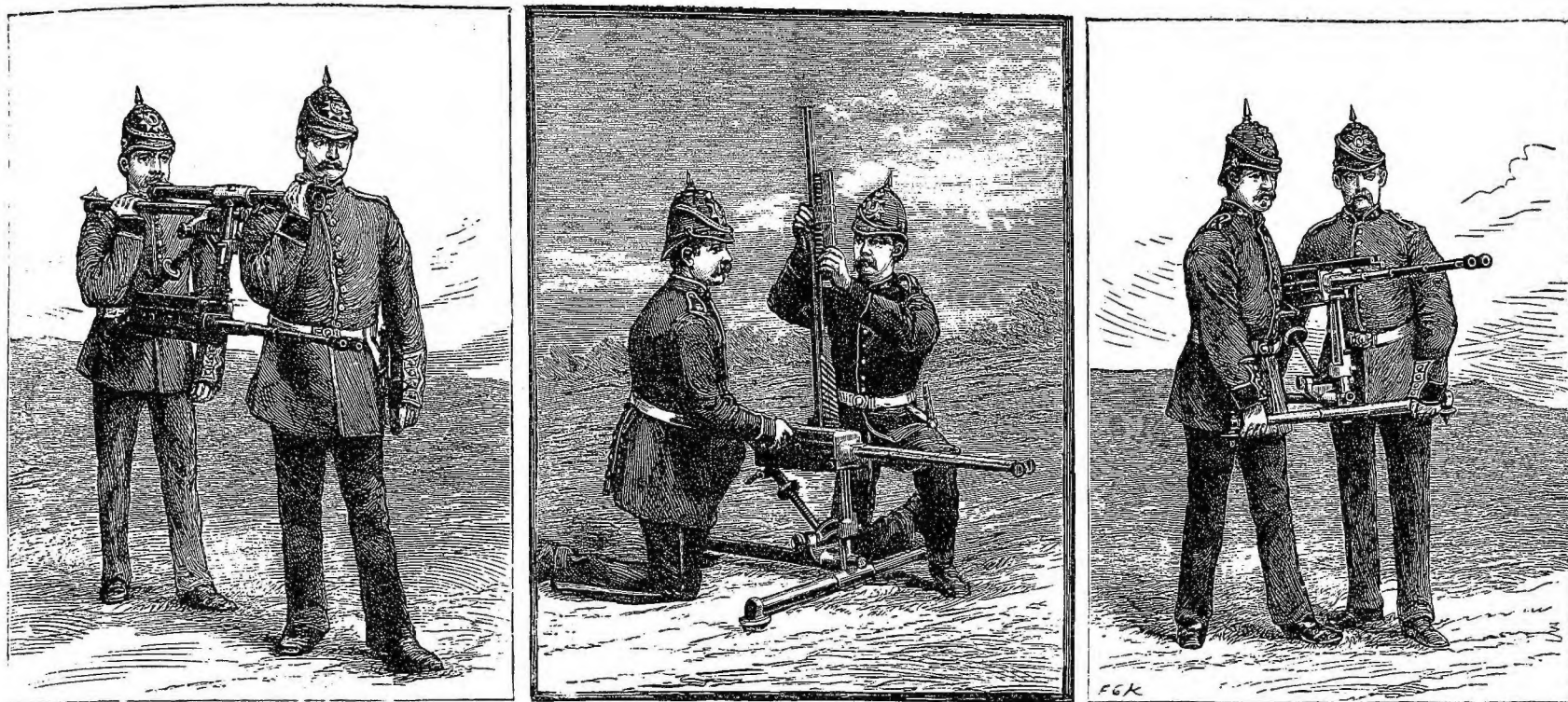
THE POSITION OF PRUNGSON, CAPTURED BY GENERAL MILLOT



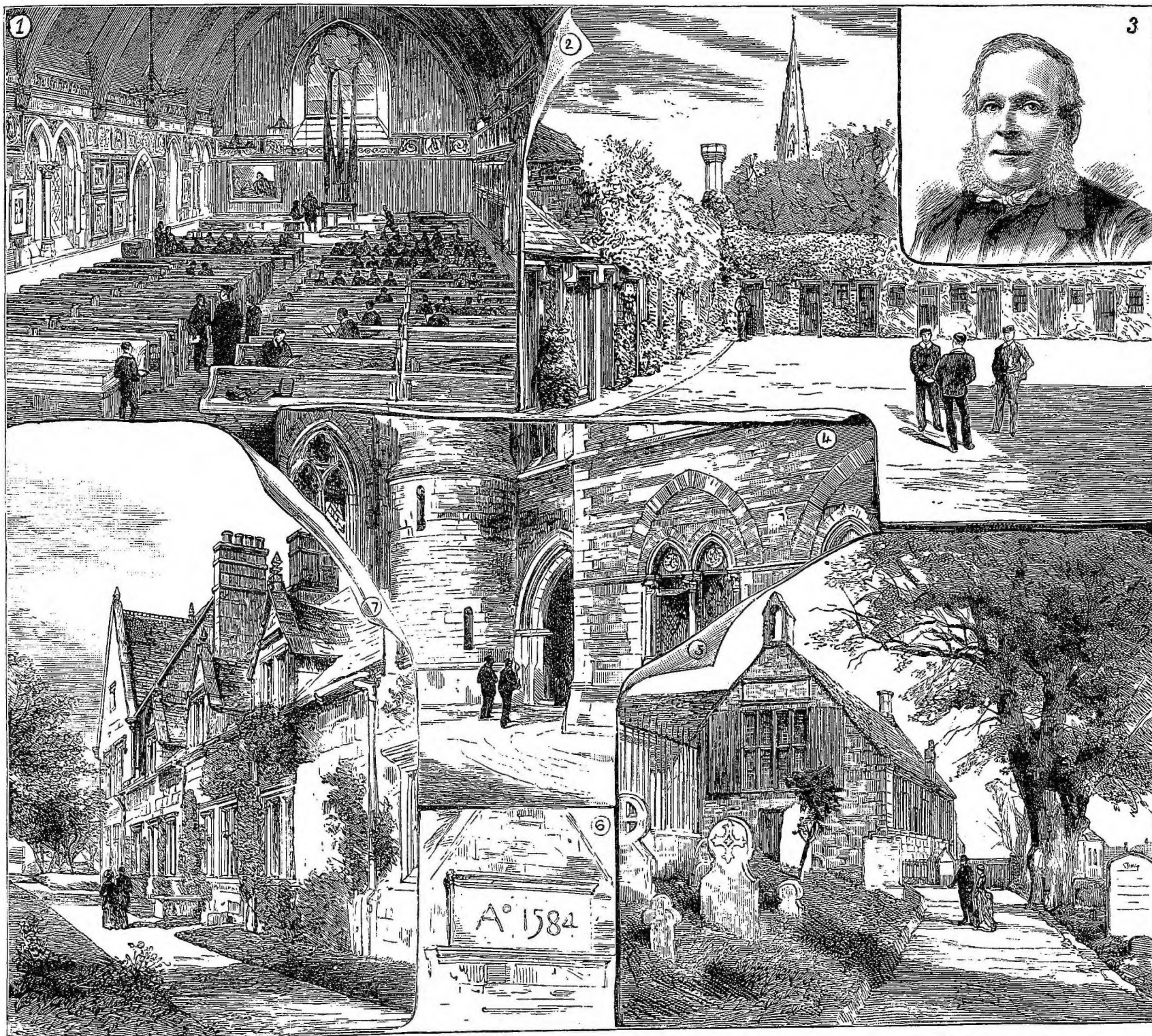
TOWN AND CITADEL OF THAI-NGUYEN, TAKEN BY GENERAL BRIÈRE DE L'ISLE'S COLUMN

THE FRENCH IN TONKIN

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



THE GARDNER PORTABLE MACHINE-GUN USED IN THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN



1. Modern School-Room.—2. School-Yard and Studies.—3. Rev. E. Thring, Head Master.—4. Sixth Form Library and Entrance to Chapel.—5. The Old School-Room, from the Yard of the Parish Church, of which Jeremy Taylor was Once Rector.—6. Date on the Gable at the East End of the Old School-Room.—7. Head Master's House: Part of the Old School.

hat, loose Chinese coat, and trousers; the marine infantry the ordinary French line uniform.

"TOWN AND CITADEL OF THAI-NGUYEN"

"THERE was an embankment, some 10 feet high, right along the front, just below the hill on which the Staff were posted (where the sketch was taken). The foreground was broken ground with a rivulet passing across. The banks were deep and covered with bushes. The ground was carpeted with long coarse grass occasionally as tall as a man. The road was nearly as conspicuous as it is in the sketch, and there were two trees, as indicated, where the advance of the Black Flags was stopped. There were sixty or seventy deployed flags, and some were almost hidden by a slope to the right. The outlines of the town were extremely indistinct, from the quantity of trees inside and outside the bamboo fence. Only half-a-dozen houses or so were visible altogether. The cross-like buttress was a wooden mirado, or watchtower. The sketch is taken from a distance of about a mile and a quarter at least."

THE GARDNER GUN

THE employment of machine guns in the army as well as in the navy has long occupied the attention of all European Governments. In June, 1880, the British Government ordered a Select Committee to examine all the existing systems of machine guns. After exhaustive trials the Committee, on the 21st March, 1881, reported that out of ten points, on which each of the different machine guns were compared, on nine of these points the "Gardner" guns were preferred; and the Committee recommended the adoption of the two-barrel Gardner gun for both services; and, where a more powerful gun is desired, the adoption of the five-barrel Gardner gun. Large quantities of these guns have since been purchased by the Government, and their efficiency and value have been clearly proved in the Soudan at the Battles of El Teb and Tamasi, where they did great execution, thus clearly bearing out the Select Committee's report.

The working of the gun is as follows:—The bullet ends of the cartridges are inserted in a perforated wooden block, and are thus conveyed to the "reservoir" of the gun. This "reservoir" has a flanged way, or a T groove, which holds the cartridges by the head or rim, and the cartridges fall by gravity to their place at the rear end of the barrels. The turning of the handle, or hand crank, actuates the simple mechanism, and the "plungers" push the cartridges into the barrels, where they are discharged, while the continuous rotation of the crank extracts the empty shell of cartridge. In the one and two-barrel gun the empty shells are expelled through orifices at the side of the gun, and in the five-barrel gun they are withdrawn from the rear end of the barrels, and are forced through apertures in the cartridge rest, and fall to the ground nearly vertically. The speed in the rotation of the hand crank necessarily gives the rapidity of fire. The one-barrel gun has been fired at the rate of 300 shots per minute, the two-barrel at 600, and the five-barrel at 1,200. The cartridges fall by gravity, but gravity is always accelerated by the firing of the gun, and by the insertion of new cartridges.

TERCENTENARY OF UPPINGHAM SCHOOL

OUR illustrations show the old and modern buildings of Uppingham School, which celebrated its Tercentenary on Thursday, the 26th ult. The celebration was attended with much ceremony, the Bishop of Oxford preached a sermon, and at a meeting of the boys in the school-room, they were addressed by the Bishops of Carlisle, Manchester, Bedford, and other dignitaries. The school was founded in 1584 by Robert Johnston, Archdeacon of Leicester, as a Free or Grammar School, and, according to the original plan, provided for the sending of scholars to the Universities, much land being attached to the school for its maintenance. The revival to which it owes its modern reputation dates from 1853. In that year the Rev. Edward Thring (whose portrait we give) was appointed head-master. The old Elizabethan school-room, now the art studio, contained at that time twenty-five boys, since then a new and beautiful schoolroom and chapel, the work of the late Mr. Street, has been added, and ten boarding-houses containing no less than 330 boys, to which number, however, the school has been strictly limited on the head-master's well-known principles (advocated in his work, "Education and School," 1864) that the proportion of boys to masters in a school should never exceed a fixed limit, so that each boy may have individual care and attention.

Most of Mr. Thring's other important principles have been carried out, especially that of giving boys a broad basis of education, so that each may have a chance of finding out what he can do best. Thus the school now contains workshops for carpentering and metal turning, a gymnasium (the first built at a public school), an Art studio, and a covered swimming bath 100 feet in length.

The group of school buildings, designed by G. E. Street, R.A., includes a chapel. They form two sides of a quadrangle, the rest of which will, it is hoped, be eventually completed. The principal schoolroom is 88 feet by 30. Under the cornices are inscribed the names of such old pupils as have distinguished themselves at the Universities or elsewhere. The chapel has attached to it a circular campanile with three bells. The general architectural character is First (Geometrical) Decorated. The east window is filled with stained glass: "First-Fruits from Old Boys, 1870." Other windows are memorials; and under those of the north side is a series of sunk panels in alabaster for inscriptions recording old scholars of Uppingham who have died at school or soon after leaving it. In the second bay from the east are rich brackets, with shafts carrying figures of the Evangelists—two on either side. At the west end is a rose window with gallery below. The roof is open and good.

At the east end of the parish churchyard is the old school, which dates apparently from the reign of Charles I. Over the door is the inscription in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin: "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." The contrast between this humble building and Mr. Street's new "group" is striking.—Our illustrations are from photographs by W. J. W. Stocks, Uppingham.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL

THE fifth annual Military Tournament, which has recently been held at the Agricultural Hall, has been highly successful this year. There have been the always popular "musical ride" of the Life Guards, the wrestling, sword, lance, bayonet, tent-pegging, and artillery driving contests, but in addition to the numerous trials of skill which the competitors are put through, there has been a novel field exercise display by the 15th Hussars. The troops put their horses through various evolutions, and at a given signal the men caused the horses to kneel, and then to lie down. The animals at once obeyed, and the riders dismounting, knelt behind the bodies of their steeds, sometimes using them as cover, and fired their carbines at some imaginary enemy. The order being given to remount, each man simply placed himself astride of his horse, and was lifted up bodily as the charger rose to his feet. The docility of the horses, and the admirable training they had evidently received, coupled with the splendid form in which the men carried out the drill, won the hearty applause of the spectators, and to judge by their numbers much benefit must have accrued to the Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers, to which purpose all the available profits of the tournament were devoted.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT SHORNCLIFFE

ON Saturday the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to Shorncliffe Camp to inspect the 10th Hussars, of which regiment the Prince is Colonel, and to present the men with the medals which have been awarded to them for the Soudan campaign. The Prince and Princess were received at the station by Major-General Newdigate, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern District, and other military authorities, and at once drove to the ground in a carriage driven by gunners of the Royal Artillery. After a royal salute had been fired, the Prince at once inspected the troops, who had been drawn up in four squadrons, and who presented a splendid appearance. After the march past the regiment was formed in three sides of a square, with the officers in the centre, and the Prince made a brief speech of welcome.

"I was glad," he said, "eight years ago to have the pleasure of seeing you in India. Since then you have been through two campaigns in Afghanistan, and you have only lately returned from an arduous expedition in the East." The Prince then congratulated Colonel E. A. Wood, C.B., and his officers on the high state of efficiency the regiment evinced, concluding: "It is now twenty-one years since Her Majesty conferred upon me the honour of colonel of the regiment, and I feel proud to be associated with it." The ceremony of presenting the medals was then performed by the Princess, Colonel Wood being the first recipient, the officers coming next, and then the whole of the men—including two sergeants and two troopers, who, being still on the sick list from illness contracted in the Soudan, were driven on to the ground in an ambulance. Another touching incident was the presentation of her husband's medal to the widow of a sergeant who had fallen in the campaign.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS

THOUGH there have been during the last few years several visits of Australian cricketers to this country, and of English teams to the Antipodes, interest in these international (if the term may be used) tournaments seems in no way to flag. The Australian company, which arrived in England at the end of April last, numbers thirteen; and the following is a list of their names, with the localities they hail from:—W. L. Murdoch (New South Wales), Captain; F. R. Spofforth (New South Wales); A. C. Bannerman (New South Wales); H. F. Boyle (Victoria); J. McC. Blackham (Victoria); P. S. M'Donnell (Victoria); G. E. Palmer (Victoria); W. Midwinter (Victoria); W. H. Cooper (Victoria); H. J. H. Scott (Victoria); G. J. Bonnor (Victoria); G. Giffen (South Australia); and G. Alexander (Victoria), Manager.

From this list it will be seen that Victoria furnishes no fewer than nine members of the team, three others coming from New South Wales. Giffen is the only representative of South Australia. Of the thirteen players Cooper and Scott are the only strangers to this country. Both, however, are well known to the English cricketers who have within the last few years visited the Colonies. Murdoch, Spofforth, Bannerman, Blackham, and Boyle are now paying their fourth visit to England, having been over here in 1878, 1880, and 1882. M'Donnell, Palmer, and Bonnor visited us in 1880 and 1882, while Alexander was here in 1880 alone, and Giffen in 1882. Midwinter is so well known from his connection with the Gloucestershire Eleven that no further reference to him is necessary. It will be remembered that he played with the first Australian party for a few weeks in 1878. As in 1882 the Selection Committee consists of Murdoch, Bannerman, and Blackham. The team are accompanied by Mr. H. W. Hedley, of the *Melbourne Age* and *Leader*, who will be with them throughout the trip.

The Australian team which visited us two years ago is substantially the same as that which now confronts us; and as in 1882 it carried all before it, there was a general anticipation that it would be as formidable, if not more so, on the present occasion. Indeed, something like a "funk" seems to have pervaded our cricket world before the Australians opened their campaign. The result, however, of the various encounters with them has to a very great extent dispelled this feeling, several defeats having been experienced by our visitors. They have played fifteen matches, the results of which stand as follows:—Against Lord Sheffield's Eleven, they won by an innings and 6 runs; against Oxford University, they were beaten by seven wickets; against Surrey, they won by eight wickets; against M.C.C. and Ground, they were defeated by an innings and 115 runs; against the Midland Counties, they won by four wickets; against the Gentlemen of England, they lost by four wickets; against Derbyshire, they won by an innings and 40 runs; against Lancashire, they played a drawn match; against Yorkshire, they won by three wickets; against Nottinghamshire, they won by three wickets; they defeated Cambridge University in a single innings by 81 runs; they lost against the North of England by an innings and 24 runs; they defeated Liverpool and District by one wicket; they beat the Gentlemen of England on Saturday last at the Oval by 46 runs; and on Wednesday last at Sheffield the Players of England by six wickets.

It will be noticed that several of their "wins" were accomplished with only a comparatively small margin to spare; and those who follow cricket, either as spectators or as readers of the published reports, will have observed that a feature of the Australian cricket is that they seem to play best an apparently losing game, many of their victories, both on this and their former visit, having been achieved in their second innings, when the odds seemed against them either as "outs" or "ins."

It is a difficult and somewhat invidious task to sum up the cricket virtues and vices of individual players. Happily, in the case of the Australians, the latter are conspicuous by their absence. Suffice it for our present purpose to say that Murdoch, the Australian Captain, is an excellent general in the disposition of his forces, a most trustworthy bat, and thorough good field. Bannerman has a good defence—in fact, he is a "sticker"—gets a good average score, and is a sure field. M'Donnell is a reliable run-getter; Bonnor is a very hard hitter, and good catch; Scott is perhaps the best field of the party; and Blackham, in addition to his consummate reputative wicket-keeping, has a very stubborn defence at the wicket. Midwinter is a good all-round man and change bowler; but the trustworthy trundlers are Spofforth, Cooper, Giffen, and Boyle, of whom the first-named still continues very deadly, doing the work with his head as well as with his hands. Cooper came to us this year with a great reputation as a slow bowler, who got a tremendous lot of work on the ball from the left side; but he has not "come off" in this country, and generally stands out, being, like Alexander, practically an "emergency" man. An impression seems to be abroad that the Australians are getting a bit stale; but we must confess that we are hardly of that opinion. Perhaps English cricketers have "come on;" and they now have the advantage of having got rid of most of their fears as to Australian invincibility.

Our portraits of the Australian cricketers are from photographs by Messrs. Stilliard and Co., Oxford.

THE CIVIC SEPTCENTENARY AT WINCHESTER

THIS week the City of Winchester is celebrating the seven-hundredth anniversary of its Mayoralty with great rejoicings. The proceedings take place too late to be chronicled in the present issue, but we may state that they include a state procession to the Cathedral on Thursday, where a full choral service, with military bands, would take place, and the Dean would deliver an address. A public

luncheon at the Castle Hall, an exhibition of the manuscripts, works of Art, and antiquities connected with the City, and a flower show and distribution of prizes at Wolvesey Castle are also included in the programme of rejoicings, which will be continued on Friday and Saturday.—Our illustrations represent some of the most interesting features of Old Winchester.

The oldest house in Winchester, according to popular belief, is the building shown. It is certainly one of the oldest specimens of domestic architecture in the city, while the dwellings of some of the principal tradesmen in High Street date from Henry VII.'s time. This house is probably a century older.

The City Cross, popularly known as the Butler Cross, was erected in the reign of Henry VI. by the Fraternity of the Holy Cross, upon the site of an older market cross. It was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1865. The figures in the principal niches are Florence de Lunn (the first Mayor of Winchester), William of Wykenham, St. Lawrence (to whom the mother church of the City, now hidden by the shop to the immediate right of the cross, is dedicated), and King Alfred the Great (who was buried in Hyde Minster, about a mile from the Cathedral). In the top niches are figures of eight saints. In 1770 the Pavement Commissioners sold the cross to a private individual for removal to his grounds, but the citizens rose up in its defence, and preserved their memorial.

The County Hall is the banqueting hall of the ancient castle, the principal residence of William I. and of all the Plantagenet Kings. The Parliaments of England sat in this Hall for nearly 400 years, and here some of the most important laws have been passed and the greatest trials held. From here was issued the Edict of the Curfew Bell, still rung in the city. This view shows the entrance to the new and handsome Assize Courts, and the wall is decorated with the names of the Knights of the Shire from the earliest days, while in the inner hall are those of the Sheriffs.

The Guildhall was erected in 1873. It contains a Public Hall, where the Calico Ball is to be held; Council Chamber, Free Library, and Reading Room, Museum, School of Art, and Police Station. The Tower is 112 feet high. Under the Belfry Tower is an alto-relievo, representing the presentation of the Charter of Incorporation to Florence de Lunn by Henry II. in 1184.

The Round Table is held by tradition to be that at which sat the great British King Arthur and his knights. A figure of the King and the names of the knights appear upon it. The table is made of oak, is eighteen feet in diameter, and if not of the age popularly ascribed, is probably at least seven centuries old. It bears numerous marks of bullets, and is believed to have been used as a target by Cromwell's soldiers. It hangs now, as shown in the sketch, on the west wall of the County Hall, above the remains of a stone dais upon which the King sat in olden times. The centre ornament is the county badge, the Hampshire rose.

The West Gate.—One of the six ancient city gates, of which now only two remain, although the names of others survive in street nomenclature, South Gate, East Gate, &c. The West Gate stands at the upper end of the steep High Street. In the room above are stored the city muniments.

South Entrance to the Close.—The massive wooden doors of this old gateway date from the thirteenth century. They are closed every night, at ten o'clock in summer and nine in winter. To the left is a portion of "Cheyney Court," where once ecclesiastical councils were held; it is now occupied by the Close Porter. Through the gateway is a Druidic stone.

Queen Mary's Chair.—This chair was used by Queen Mary at the time of her marriage with Philip of Spain in Winchester Cathedral.—Our engravings are from sketches by Miss Marian Gardiner and from photographs by W. Savage, Winchester.

"SIMPLICITY"

OUR Supplement this week forms the frontispiece to Vol. XXIX., which was completed with our last number. The little girl depicted is a model after Sir Joshua Reynolds's own heart, for, as Mr. Séguier very characteristically remarked in his "Dictionary of Painters," he was wont to make complete pictures of his single figures, and those of children thus treated are not inferior in interest and value to his grandest and most important works. To our English taste, some of Reynolds's single figures of children represent the perfection of Art. "There is a charm about them which it would be impossible to enhance by the addition of more personages. There is a poetry in the solitude which we would not disturb for the world. He appears to have created these little angels to be alone, and we like best to study and admire them alone. The woody landscape background, the whole thing is so lifelike and natural, that we almost need interruption to arouse us when contemplating these masterpieces of English art. We have pictures by Reynolds which contain many figures, and which are also wonderfully fine; but whatever the subject may be, in quality they do not surpass his single figures of children." The painting which we engrave is thoroughly characteristic of the great master's child pictures.

"DOROTHY FORSTER"

A NEW STORY, by Walter Besant, illustrated by Charles Green, is continued on page 17.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES

See page 22.



SATURDAY LAST was the forty-sixth anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation.

ON MONDAY the Princess, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, laid the Foundation Stone of the Alexandra Home for Female Students attending the classes of the Royal College of Music and of the South Kensington Museum, which is to be erected in their vicinity, through the liberality of Mr. Francis Cook in presenting 40,000l. for the purpose. In reply to an address to their Royal Highnesses, read by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, as Honorary Secretary of the undertaking, the Prince of Wales said that the Princess had for some time past observed with regret the absence in South Kensington of a Home of the kind; and, after acknowledging the liberality of Mr. Francis Cook, His Royal Highness spoke of the sincere pleasure with which the Princess gave her name to the building, adding an assurance that the efforts of both of their Royal Highnesses might be relied on in advancing the prosperity of so useful and much-needed an institution. Mr. Cook, in a brief speech, said that had it not been for the Princess's suggestion of such an institution, he would not have been engaged for the last twelve months in the most agreeable occupation which he had ever undertaken. The Princess having laid the memorial stone, a prayer was offered up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the proceedings terminated with the singing, by a choir of students of an anthem composed for the occasion.

ON TUESDAY the Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, opened as a public garden and recreation-ground the St. George's Burial Ground, between Regent and Brunswick Squares, which has been rescued from decay and dilapidation, and adapted to its new purpose by the Kyrle Society, of which Her Royal Highness is President. A vote of thanks to the Princess was acknowledged by the Marquis of Lorne.

ON WEDNESDAY THE PRINCESS LOUISE opened the Mary Stanford Wing of St. Mary's Hospital, erected from a bequest left by the late Mr. J. F. Stanford in memory of his mother, after whom it is named. Subsequently her Royal Highness presented their certificates of honour to the successful students of the Medical School connected with the hospital. On this occasion, also, the Marquis of Lorne acted as spokesman for her Royal Highness, and bore personal testimony to the wonderful advance in public usefulness made by the hospital during the last ten years.

THE FIRST MEETING of the London Conference of representatives of the Great Powers to consider the proposals of Her Majesty's Government respecting the finances, &c., of Egypt, was held at the Foreign Office on Saturday. Great Britain was the only Power represented by two Plenipotentiaries, Earl Granville and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Turkey having each one representative,—its Ambassador in London. With the foreign Plenipotentiaries were or are to be associated financial assistants, one for each Power. In accordance with precedent, Lord Granville, as Foreign Minister of the country in which the Conference is held, assumed the Presidency. Mr. Philip Currie, who accompanied Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury to the Congress of Berlin, was appointed first Protocollist, or Secretary; Count d'Aubigny, Counsellor of the French Embassy, joint Protocollist; and the Hon. F. Villiers, Assistant Secretary to the Conference. After a short statement from Lord Granville, the financial proposals of the Government were laid before the Conference, which then adjourned to allow them to be examined by the financial experts. These gentlemen met for several hours at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, the two Protocollists being also present.

PRESIDING AT A CONFERENCE OF CONSERVATIVE PEERS, held at his residence in Arlington Street on Tuesday, Lord Salisbury advocated the rejection of the Franchise Bill because unaccompanied by a scheme of redistribution, and communicated the terms of the motion to that effect of which Lord Cairns had given notice. Among the Peers supporting Lord Salisbury was the Duke of Richmond, who denied the truth of the report that he was unfavourable to the rejection of the Bill. On the contrary, he had from the first been of opinion that the Peers should refuse to pass it. Lord Jersey opposed the rejection of the Bill on the second reading, preferring that it should be dealt with indirectly by an amendment in Committee, and his view received some countenance from Lord Ravensworth and Lord Norton, but these Peers waived their objections in deference to what was otherwise the unanimous feeling of the meeting in favour of Lord Cairns's motion.

AT A CONFERENCE of representatives of the Conservative Associations of the Midland Counties, held on Wednesday, at Birmingham, a resolution was passed urging the Conservative leaders to do their utmost to secure an addition to the electorate. In moving this resolution Mr. Gorst, M.P., said that in bringing forward an incomplete measure of Reform Mr. Gladstone's motive was to procure the rejection of the Franchise Bill by the House of Lords, in order to provoke the Peers into raising a storm of indignation against themselves.

THE LIBERAL ORGANISATIONS throughout the country are being prepared for an agitation in support of the Franchise Bill, consequent on its probable rejection by the House of Lords. Many of the London Trades Societies are arranging for a Reform Demonstration on Monday, the 21st of July.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL was to have addressed the Conservatives of Birmingham on Tuesday, but he has postponed his visit to that town in consequence, it is said, of a disagreement with Sir Stafford Northcote and the Council of the National Union of Conservative Associations, of which Lord Randolph is Chairman, as to holding the annual Conference of that Union at Sheffield in July, the Council desiring a postponement.

MR. J. ALLANSON PICTON, the Liberal candidate, has been returned for Leicester without a contest.

THE CONTEST IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE for the seat vacant through the death of Mr. Bromley Davenport has resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. P. A. Muntz, by the unexpectedly large majority of 1,774 over his Liberal opponent, Mr. Corbett, the numbers being 5,282 to 3,538. The new member is the youngest son of the late Mr. G. F. Muntz, who represented Birmingham for several years as an ultra-Radical.

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER having given offence to the Devonport Liberal Association by attacking the Egyptian policy of the Government in the columns of a weekly financial contemporary, has tendered his resignation as Liberal candidate for that borough, and the Association has accepted it.

PRESIDING AT THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Cobden Club Lord Carlingford indulged in some pleasantry at the expense of Lord Salisbury and Lord Dunraven, for their alleged coquetting with Fair Trade; and, referring to the inevitable extension of the franchise, enlarged upon the dangers of "Tory Democracy." He announced the probable conclusion of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and what he called that "interesting and promising country," Mexico.

REPLYING TO A DEPUTATION of representatives of miners from all parts of the kingdom, who asked for the appointment of additional mine inspectors, Sir William Harcourt admitted that there was a reasonable foundation for the request, while deprecating any expectation that the Government inspection is to take the place of the individual responsibility of mine-owners and miners.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, is fixed for the meeting at the Mansion House to protest against the system of Foreign Bounties in general, and the bounty on sugar in particular. There is to be a trades procession with banners, and the attendance of forty members of Parliament, with delegates from all parts of the country, is expected.

AT THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING in London of the Highland Land Law Reform Association, presided over by Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh, M.P., resolutions were carried declaratory of the grievances of the crofters, of the necessity of changes in the land laws to remove them, and of the claims to Government protection of those of them threatened with eviction for having given evidence before the Royal Commission, or for having joined the Association. Among the speakers was Professor Blackie, who ascribed to "indifferent land laws" whatever was wrong in the agrarian condition of the Scottish Highlands. An amendment that nothing short of land nationalisation would satisfy Scotchmen was rejected by a large majority.

ON MONDAY THE LORD MAYOR distributed, at the Mansion House, the prizes awarded to the British exhibitors at the recent exhibition at Amsterdam.

THE INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY EXHIBITION at Edinburgh was formally opened on Tuesday by the Marquis of Lothian.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Trustees of the British Museum shows a marked decrease in the number of visitors, which, in 1881 and 1882, was about 767,000, while in 1883 it fell to 660,000,

which was very nearly the number in 1880. The Principal Librarian, Dr. Bond, ascribes the falling off to the removal of the Natural History Collections to South Kensington.

A LADY "B.A." OF LONDON UNIVERSITY has gained one of the two John Stuart Mill Scholarships in Philosophy of Mind and Logic, founded in connection with University College, London.

MR. PATRICK CUMIN is gazetted Secretary to the Education Committee of the Privy Council in succession to Sir F. R. Sandford, resigned.

THE ELECTION this week of the new Mayor of Cork presented the rare spectacle of a successful coalition between the Moderate Liberals and Conservative members of the Council in opposition to the Nationalist candidate. The contest was a very close one, 48 out of 55 members on the roll attending, and the candidate of the coalition, a former Mayor, was elected by 25 to 23 votes.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday forenoon. The roof of the Roman Catholic Cathedral contiguous to it was damaged. The theatre, under one name or other, was destroyed by fire in 1853, in 1861, and in 1875; so that this is the fourth catastrophe of the kind which has befallen it in little more than thirty years, a singular frequency of disaster.

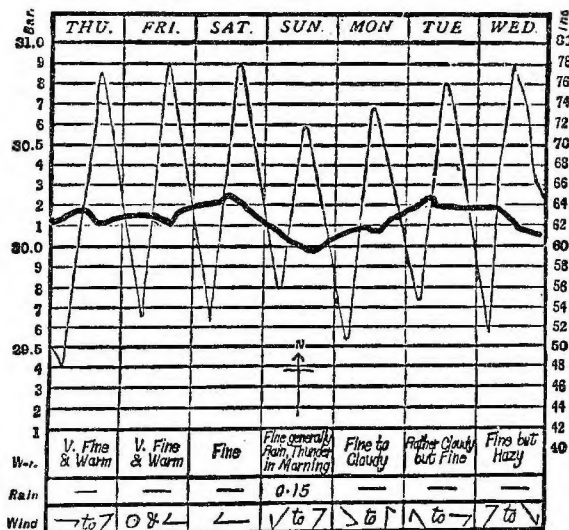
THE OWNERS OF THE "NISERO" communicate through the Press an intimation of the deaths of three more of its crew, received from the Foreign Office, with a recapitulation of the concessions asked from the Dutch by the Rajah of Tenom in return for a release of the survivors, and most of which it seems likely will be granted by the former in consequence of communications exchanged between Lord Granville and the Netherlands Minister in London. Meanwhile instructions have been given by Her Majesty's Government to the Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron in Chinese waters, in pursuance of which H.M.S. *Pegasus* has left Singapore for Acheen with provisions and clothing for the crew of the *Nisero*.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED by the Committee of the Frere Memorial Fund to apply a maximum sum of 5,000*l.* to the erection of a statue of the late Sir Bartle Frere, and the remainder for the benefit of his family. This enlargement of the scope of the fund, which was originally to have been devoted to the erection of a public memorial, has produced several promises of augmented subscriptions.

TO THE OBITUARY OF THE WEEK belongs the death of the Earl of Arran, in his eighty-third year; of Mr. C. S. Merewether, Q.C., who from 1874 to 1881 represented Northampton in the Conservative interest, in his sixty-first year; of Mrs. Randolph, wife of Lieutenant-General Randolph, and known as a novelist; of the Rev. H. M. Birch, Canon of Ripon, sometime tutor to the Prince of Wales, whose resignation of the valuable Rectory of Prestwich, near Manchester, was recently chronicled in these columns, in his sixty-fourth year.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

FROM JUNE 26 TO JULY 2 (INCLUSIVE).



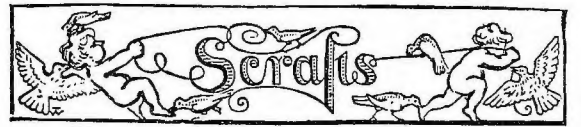
EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The thin line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—During the past week fine, warm, and seasonable weather has been experienced generally. Barometrical pressure during the first part of the period was highest over France and our islands, and lowest over Northern Scandinavia. The wind at first blew lightly from the westward over Great Britain, but strongly from the southward on the west coast of Ireland, subsequently becoming variable or calm generally. In the north the sky was rather cloudy, and some rain fell, but elsewhere fine warm weather prevailed. By Sunday (29th ult.) the area of highest pressure was transferred to Scandinavia, while the lowest readings were found over the United Kingdom, this distribution remaining little altered till the end of the period. The weather during this interval continued fine and warm, on the whole, at nearly all places, but owing to the passage across the country in an easterly direction of some small depression, steady, and in some cases heavy, rain occurred over our southern districts (accompanied by some thunder) on Sunday morning (29th ult.). At the close of the week barometrical readings were remarkably uniform over our islands, and, with the exception of a considerable amount of fog in Scotland, the weather remained fine and dry. The barometer was highest (30.25 inches) on Saturday (28th ult.); lowest (29.99 inches) on Sunday (29th ult.); range, 0.26 inch. Temperature was highest (78°) on Friday (27th ult.); Saturday (28th ult.); and Wednesday (2nd inst.); lowest (48°) on Thursday (26th ult.); range, 30°. Rain fell on one day (Sunday, 29th ult.), only to the amount of 0.15 inch.

ANOTHER STEP in the Education of Native Women in India has been taken at Calcutta. A Zenana Library has been established, and is greatly appreciated.

THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM had its festival last Thursday. Lord Chelmsford presided. Nearly six hundred children, boys and girls, from a year old upwards, are provided for in the spacious building situated on the borders of Epping Forest, at Wanstead. The institution depends on voluntary contributions; and while the excellent rule prevails of not appealing to the public to relieve it from debt, funds are urgently needed to maintain the present state of efficiency.

LONDON MORTALITY slightly increased last week, and 1,471 deaths were registered last week against 1,371 during the previous seven days, a rise of 100, being only 1 above the average, and at the rate of 19.1 per 1,000. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox, 29 being registered against 41 the previous week. There were 78 deaths from measles (a fall of 3), 23 from scarlet fever (a decline of 1), 20 from diphtheria (a decrease of 48), 80 from whooping-cough (an increase of 12), 21 from enteric fever (a rise of 1), and 39 from diarrhoea and dysentery (an increase of 18). There were 2,691 births registered against 2,615 the previous week, exceeding the average by 99. The mean temperature of the air was 63.3 deg., and 1.6 deg. above the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine during the week was 51.5 hours.



A COLONIAL KYRLE SOCIETY has been formed at Melbourne under the title of the Kalizic Society, to advance Art and popular recreation among the Australians.

ONE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS is to be sold this month—Herm, which lies between Sark and Guernsey. The little island is about 1½ mile long and ¾ mile broad, and has a population of 37. In early times a Franciscan community dwelt at Herm, and their chapel is still well preserved.

MR. STANLEY is organising a new station on the Congo, to take the place of the old Vivi. The present station is on a table-land nearly a mile further north, and a railway is being made to connect the fresh Vivi with the river. Small wooden houses for the colony are being built in Belgium.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE in the police force has been proposed by a zealous Parisian Municipal Councillor. He suggested that the existing system should be suppressed, and that all able-bodied citizens should act as police in turns. His scheme was promptly crushed by his fellow-councillors.

A "DIP INTO PANDORA'S BOX" is the latest fashion for ending the cotillon in Parisian balls. Armed with a miniature sword, tied with gay ribbons, the ladies dip into a large box, and bring up on the point of their sword some dainty present, such as a fan, a fancy mirror, or a set of tablets.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC in FRANCE has already produced two special journals in Paris. One, *La Vénétte* (a slang term for fright), devotes its pages to reassuring the panic-stricken. The other, *Le Choléra*, provides unlimited advice and prescriptions against the disease, but is in reality an advertising sheet for various nostrums.

PARIS IS TO HAVE A NEW RACE COURSE—the Champ de Mars having been chosen as more accessible than Longchamps, Auteuil, &c. A large grand stand will be erected, which will also serve for the spectators at reviews, &c., while it is further proposed to maintain the quarter's martial character by ornamenting the Champ with statues of renowned French soldiers. "Barberi" races, like those at Rome, were run here, by the bye, in 1828.

THE REASONS FOR HINDOO LOYALTY TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT are naïvely set forth by a native journal, which thus explains why English is to be preferred to Russian rule:—"When the English came into India they first began to plunder the country, but now they are satiated. If the Russians now come, they must come very hungry. The Hindoos are an intelligent race, and they would prefer a boa which is satiated to a hungry black snake, though the former may be the larger."

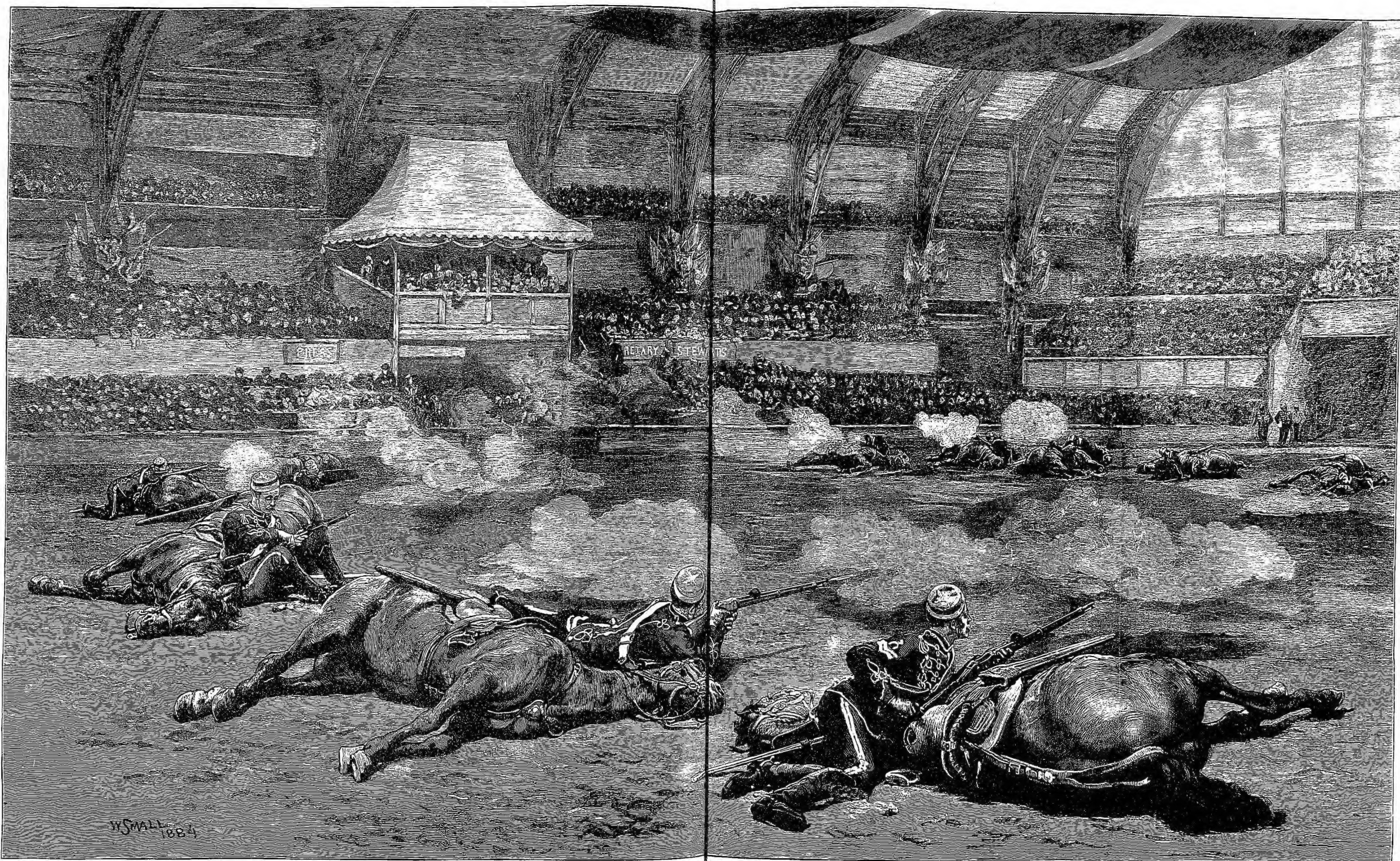
QUARRELS BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE in Afghanistan are summarily settled by the Ameer. Lately an Afghan lady applied to Abdul Rahman for a divorce, on the plea that her husband was growing bald. The Ameer punished the discontented spouse by having a bottle of sour milk poured over the husband's bald pate, and ordering the wife to lick off all the milk. After this humiliating ceremony the lady was paraded through the bazaar on a donkey, with her face to the tail, as a warning to wives.

THE MUMMIES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM seem to have impressed our latest regal visitor, the Maori King, more than any other London sight. He went to the Museum on Monday, chiefly to see these relics of old Egypt, but on entering the department he was literally appalled. He clung to his attendant's arm, and shrunk from the ancient figures as if they were ghosts. For the rest of the collection he did not care a jot, but rushed through the whole building—reading-room and all—in less than a quarter of an hour.

THE RENOWNED PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN, who, say tradition and Mr. Browning, cleared the little Hanoverian town alike of its rats and its children just 600 years ago, was commemorated at Hamelin on Saturday and Sunday by a most amusing festival. On the first day the Piper appeared in appropriate garb, playing on his magic pipe, and paraded the streets, gathering as he went all the children of the town dressed as rats. The grand procession then crossed the Weser to join in a popular festival, including tableaux from the old legend. Next day the Piper came again; but this time all the children ran after him in thirteenth-century costume, followed by their parents and the burghers, and the rascally Hunold led the little ones into an improvised cleft in the hill-side, where he and his victims duly disappeared according to the orthodox version.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY has secured five pictures from the famous Leigh Court collection, which was dispersed on Saturday. These include Giovanni Bellini's "Adoration of the Magi," a finely-preserved panel, bought for 30*l.*; two works by Hogarth, one, a portrait of Miss Fenton—afterwards Duchess of Bolton—as Polly Peachum in the *Beggars' Opera*, which, when sold in 1801, brought 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and now fetched 840*l.*; the other being the "Shrimp Girl," bought for 262*l.*; Stothard's "Canterbury Pilgrims," 463*l.*; and Gaspar Poussin's "The Calling of Abraham," 1,995*l.* The last painting represents the angel and Abraham in a landscape, with effect of stormy wind, and was originally in the Colonna Palace, Rome, whence it passed in time to Mr. Beckford, and subsequently to Leigh Court. Altogether the sale produced 44,296*l.* 17*s.*, but some of the best pictures did not realise their value, and were bought in. The Raphael Predella of "Christ Bearing His Cross" went to Lord Windsor for 588*l.*, and the two well-known Altieri Claudes, "The Sacrifice to Apollo" and "The Landing of Eneas," which originally belonged to Prince Altieri, of Rome, and have been both in the Beckford and Fonthill Collections, fetched respectively 6,090*l.* and 3,990*l.*

THE FANCY FOR "BIG THINGS" which prevails across the Atlantic will be fully gratified by the New Orleans Exhibition, now being constructed. The buildings are to be the largest and the exhibits the most numerous yet known, while the horticultural hall will be the most gigantic in the world. Specimens of the choicest plants from all parts of America and Europe will line the hall, the centre being filled by an international fruit display. An art gallery and a music-hall to seat 11,000 persons are amongst the most important constructions. If, however, New Orleans spent less on her Exhibition and more on city improvements, it would be the better for her inhabitants, judging from the picture recently drawn by a correspondent of the New York *Christian Union*. "Built on mud, with the Mississippi higher than many of its streets, New Orleans stands in constant fear of too much water; yet the water is the most villainous mud one ever tried to drink. Sewers above instead of under ground meet the eye on each side of the street, with side-walk crossings so narrow that it is a wonder you do not fall into one every day. The side streets are hopeless masses of mud, and the cemeteries successions of brick vaults built above ground. Many are tumbling down—a fearful sight." The new part of the city is, however, handsomely built, and the old French quarter is picturesque and interesting. "Made up largely of a foreign population, of mixed races and castes, New Orleans lives fast and furiously."



THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL—THE FIFTEENTH (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS GOING THROUGH THE NEW DRILL



THE London Conference is the all-absorbing political theme on the Continent. The European Press daily teems with speculations respecting the doings and intentions of the delegates, and endless columns are devoted to Eastern affairs. But at present no one can do more than theorise, considering that the Conference has held but one formal meeting, and all official discussion has been shelved, both in the English and French Parliaments, until the Plenipotentiaries have finished their labours. Thus the Egyptian debate in the French Chamber last week, stormy as it was, merely resulted in a unanimous vote virtually confirming the Premier's policy. M. Ferry, however, merely repeated his former explanations, with the addition of justifying his conduct regarding the Anglo-French agreement, and warmly upholding the good faith of England. He promised that the result of the Conference should be submitted to the sanction of the House, but decisively stated that the Government would submit to no Parliamentary interference during the progress of the negotiations. Again, the interpellation in the Senate has also been postponed until the Conference closes. Public opinion in France, nevertheless, still appears decidedly adverse to the agreement, the two chief objections being against the reduction of the interest on the Unified Debt and the casting vote in the Debt Commission being given to the English President. The tone of disapproval, however, has been distinctly modified, save in the case of a few journals, such as the *Débats*, whose violent articles are especially noticeable. Curiously enough, the *Temps* takes a decidedly opposite view, and a very pretty paper war is raging in consequence. Like her French neighbours, GERMANY too condemns the reduction of interest, and sneers contemptuously at England for her failure to govern Egypt. The financial more than the political side of the question is also studied in AUSTRIA; while ITALY plumes herself on having been the first to suggest making Egypt into an African Belgium, a plan which she accordingly warmly supports. RUSSIA thinks the Anglo-French agreement insufficient, and does not believe in any great results proceeding from the Conference. However, she approves of the gathering as re-establishing the former system of international interference and control in Egyptian affairs. TURKEY, seeing that the present time is inopportune for airing her grievances, appears comparatively indifferent.

In EGYPT no greater satisfaction is felt. The British community greatly dislike the prospect of a Multiple Control, while Nubar Pasha declares that the proposed reduction of taxation will not be sufficient to enable the fellahen to pay without recourse to usury, and that the English financial scheme will have to be revised in a year. Meanwhile great friction continues between the Egyptian Government and the British authorities concerning the police organisation, and the state of the prisons. The news from the Soudan is comparatively unimportant, for during Ramadan the Koran forbids all bloodshedding, and so the rebels are temporarily quiet. Still, as it is pretty evident that they will advance immediately after the fast, and as the tribes at the front are growing troublesome, an English detachment will be sent up to Kenah, where various desert routes converge. Unfortunately it is feared that the powerful Kabbabish tribe, 60,000 strong, have joined the Mahdi's cause, while some of the most important religious bodies in Cairo, the great University, the Elhazer, and the Senoussi are said to favour his claims. Numerous parties of pilgrims have come to Suakim from Khartoum with roseate accounts of all roads being free, and Berber safe; but as it is almost certain that the majority are emissaries of the Mahdi to Mecca, little faith can be put in their statements.

The cholera epidemic in FRANCE shows little sign of abatement, and is causing much alarm throughout the country. The disease is reported to have reached Lyons, and has certainly spread to Marseilles. Although both there and at Toulon the mortality is not extraordinarily high, the average number of cases is considerable, and varies little. On Wednesday there were fourteen deaths at Toulon, and four at Marseilles. It is pointed out that during the severe outbreak in 1855 the fatal cases were few for the first fortnight, when they rose alarmingly. Though some few high medical authorities still maintain that the cholera is sporadic, the majority agree as to its Asiatic character, and the blame of importation is generally thrown on the transport *Sarthe*, coming from Cochin-China, although she was forty-five days at sea after a case had occurred on board. The extreme heat following the mistral, and the bad sanitary condition of Toulon, foster the epidemic, while the panic of the inhabitants renders them more liable to succumb. All who can afford have left the town, which is in a most wretched state, business being stopped, while everybody is accordingly in monetary difficulties, from the poor to the municipality. The refugees have crowded in the outskirts, where the soldiers and sailors are also camped, and thus the chief cases now occur out of the town. Overwhelmed by responsibility, the authorities are unable to fully cope with their difficulties, and officials have been sent down from Paris, while the celebrated German cholera authority, Dr. Koch, has gone to Toulon. All leave of absence in the navy is stopped, the clergy are kept at their posts, and strenuous efforts are being made to purify Toulon by disinfectants and fires in the streets. Military bands also play to keep up the remaining inhabitants' spirits. Similar precautions are taken at Marseilles, where the national *fête* has been abandoned for fear of spreading infection, but people pour out of the city in throngs. Yet the French authorities trouble themselves little about the fugitives from the affected district, allowing them to freely circulate throughout the country, with the very likely prospect of bringing the disease with them. True, some surveillance is exercised in Paris over travellers arriving from the south at the Lyons Station, but the quarantine is not rigorous. Thus it is not surprising that the Parisians rush off to northern watering-places, while there has been some talk of giving up the National *fête* in Paris. The Government is shrewdly suspected of withholding part of the truth to pacify the public mind—rather an old and well-known device in France—but this course only increases popular alarm.

The fear of infection spreading abroad keeps other countries on the alert. The Austrian, German, Spanish, and Italian Parliaments have been questioned on the subject, and all these countries have framed stringent quarantine regulations. A Cholera Commission sits in Berlin, while Austria is most active in hygienic measures, the scare here being almost greater than in France itself. No wonder either, considering that the last Austrian epidemic in 1873 cost 6,000 lives. The Spanish frontier is vigorously watched, and the Government has ordered the cleansing of the chief towns and villages—not before it is wanted.

To add to her other troubles France has been suddenly confronted with a fresh difficulty in China. A French column, marching to occupy Langson—a town on the Chinese frontier—in compliance with the late Treaty, was suddenly attacked by Chinese troops. The fight lasted two days, and the French lost heavily, although they ultimately repulsed their assailants. Such a rupture of the Treaty caused intense indignation. Reinforcements were sent to Langson, the French squadron in Chinese waters was reinforced, and M.

Patenôtre despatched to Peking for explanations. The Chinese Legation in Paris avow that their Government is blameless, and that the attacking troops were marauders. Still a strange silence on the situation has since prevailed. The French Government firmly declares that reprisals will be taken at once if reparation is not made. Turning to home matters, an open quarrel has at last arisen between Prince Napoleon and his son, in which neither party comes out with credit. Irritated by Prince Victor's answer to a deputation which congratulated him on attaining independence, Prince Napoleon publishes letters from his son wherein the latter pledges himself not to take any political step without his father's sanction. Prince Victor has given a lame explanation, and a complete breach has ensued. Parliament is droning over the Constitutional Revision Bill and its myriad amendments.—Anti-Jewish disturbances have occurred at Algiers, and the troops were called in to keep order. The Jewish quarter of the town was completely pillaged.

In GERMANY the Reichstag has closed, and politicians are taking a holiday, Prince Bismarck setting the example by going to Varzin. Colonial matters occupied the House up to the last moment, and though the Steamship Subvention did not pass, Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, secured the success of another pet project, the Workmen's Accident Insurance Bill. However, the Chancellor intends again to bring forward the former measure next Session. He spoke once more during the debate, giving a further explanation of his colonial policy. "We do not want to found provinces," he said; "only to develop commercial enterprise, and to protect our subjects from the attacks of their neighbours, or the oppression of European Powers." Further, he warmly asserted the friendship towards England, and was no less complimentary to France in a succeeding discussion on the Korean Treaty, when he declared that the relations of the two countries had not been so good for centuries. Emperor William has been over to Wiesbaden from Ems to see the Greek and Danish Kings and Queens, and goes to Gastein on the 15th inst., whence he will meet the Austrian Emperor either at Salzburg or Ischl.

More liberal sentiments seem to prevail in RUSSIA just now towards the Jews, judging from the severe public strictures passed on the late anti-Semitic outbreak at Nishni-Novgorod. Almost without exception the Press recommend protection for the Jews and punishment for their oppressors. Certainly the Jewish emigration grows immensely, and 400 families have gone to America from the Government of Lamsha alone. The journals, too, are busily proclaiming that England has no cause for vexation at Russia's advance in Central Asia. The *Kavkas* suggests that our advances on Afghanistan show that England's object is to keep that kingdom neutral as regards Russia, but not as regards herself, and thus Russia has the real ground for complaint. And, regarding the Russo-Persian frontier, the journal advocates that, in view of the many complications in which England is involved, especially in Egypt, Russia should quietly go on civilising Central Asia, "with an eye to future benefits." This she is certainly doing, as she loses no chance of strengthening her position and pushing forward troops into the territories of the nomad tribes. The Russian Government, simultaneously with England, has sent a Note to Turkey offering to settle by mediation the dispute as to the Turco-Persian frontier.—The well-known General Tölebe has died near Wiesbaden, at the age of sixty-six. His services in the Crimea and at the siege of Plevna will long be remembered by the Russians.

The agitation in INDIA against the Government removal to the hills has borne fruit in official quarters. Thus, the Madras Government has been forbidden to remove the Military Accounts Department from the capital. Meanwhile, the Defence Association invites the different representative bodies to organise a regular movement against the annual exodus, and the Sheriff of Madras is petitioned to call a meeting to record a public protest. The increase of the Indian army is now being considered by the Government. This proposal is said to be greatly favoured by the majority of the military authorities, especially in view of the recent Russian advances in Central Asia, which have greatly impressed the natives, and form the chief theme of bazaar gossip. A second interesting paper on the Himalayan snowfall from the Government Meteorological Reporter states that the present season in many respects resembles the early part of 1876, the year of the Madras Famine—rather a discouraging look-out.

In the UNITED STATES there is a decided lull in the Presidential contest. Some important Democrats, however, on the plea of checking dissension in their party, urge Mr. Tilden to reconsider his refusal to be nominated, and report declares that he is inclined to yield. Congress is hurrying over business so that its members, free from Parliamentary labours, may devote their time to the all-important Presidential election, and the Session will probably be closed this week.

Amongst MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS the long constitutional struggle in NORWAY has resulted in the King yielding to circumstances and the majority. Combinations having failed, King Oscar agreed to a Liberal Cabinet under M. Johann Sverdrup, and this course has given so much satisfaction that a popular procession rendered an enthusiastic ovation to the King and Queen at Christiania. Although the floods in AUSTRIA have somewhat subsided, great distress prevails. In many places the inhabitants have taken refuge on the roofs of their homes, food is scanty, and the houses are so damp that disease is feared. The Viennese anarchist, Stellmacher, lately sentenced to death, has been trying to smuggle bombs into his cell, with a view of obtaining a fresh trial and blowing up his judges.—In HOLLAND the Prince of Orange's funeral is deferred till the middle of the month, as the King cannot leave Germany before finishing his cure. The Prince's body lies in state at the Hague, and will ultimately rest in the Royal crypt at Delft, where, curiously enough, only two vacancies remain. It is whispered that the Queen is again *enchantée*—thus raising hopes of a male heir.—Great excitement has prevailed in SPAIN respecting the execution of the two ringleaders of the Republican military rising in Catalonia last spring. Petitions for pardon poured in from all sides, but the Government considered an example necessary, and the two officers were shot at Gerona, where all the shops were shut in mourning.—It is especially noted in ITALY how enthusiastically the people kept St. Peter's Day in Rome. Formerly the foreigners crowded to this great Papal function, but this year the Italians themselves thronged St. Peter's, good order being preserved.—In SOUTH AFRICA Zululand has been greatly disturbed by the late successes of the Boers and Usutus, and much alarm is felt for the safety of the Reserve. Strong forces of both bodies are stated to be concentrating in the neighbourhood, so that Ekowe has been strengthened, and troops are being sent to the upper part of the district.



THE QUEEN will remain at Windsor till about the 18th inst., when Her Majesty goes to the Isle of Wight for her usual summer visit. Meanwhile the Duchess of Albany and her little daughter are staying with the Queen, and the Princess Louise and Lord Lorne

have also been on a visit at the Castle. On Saturday morning Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Albany visited the Royal vault in St. George's Chapel, where the remains of the Duke of Albany are laid; and later, the Princess accompanied Her Majesty and Princess Leiningen to Frogmore. Princess Christian joined the Royal party at lunch. Next day the Queen and Royal Family attended Divine Service in the Frogmore Mausoleum, where the Dean of Windsor officiated, and in the evening the Dean dined with Her Majesty. Prince Leiningen came to lunch on Monday, and the Princess Leiningen returned to town with her husband, after having spent several weeks with the Queen. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne also left for town, and later Her Majesty drove to Ditton Park, to see the Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch. In the evening Princess Christian dined with the Queen, and also lunched at the Castle next day, when Her Majesty received the new Russian Ambassador and the Judge-Advocate-General. On Thursday the Queen intended to personally confer medals for the Soudan campaign on a number of non-commissioned officers and men at the Castle. Saturday, the forty-sixth anniversary of the Queen's coronation, was observed with the usual honours at Windsor.—Her Majesty has given copies of her new book to several more hospitals.

The Prince and Princess of Wales spent Saturday and Monday with Lord and Lady Rosebery at Mentmore, attending Divine Service at the parish church on Sunday. On returning to town they on Monday afternoon went to South Kensington where the Princess laid the first stone of a home for female students in art, music, and science—"Alexandra House." In the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the 10th Hussars. The Prince and Princess will lay the foundation-stone of Putney Bridge on Saturday. Next month they will visit Newcastle, staying with Sir W. Armstrong, when they will open fresh docks and a new park, museum, and library.

The Duke of Edinburgh has brought the Channel Squadron to Portland from Bantry Bay, owing to an outbreak of scarlet-fever on board some of the ships. The Duchess has gone on a cruise to the islands off the Finland coast with the Russian Emperor and Empress.—Princess Louise, on Tuesday, opened the new public recreation ground (St. George's Gardens) at the back of the Foundling Hospital, while on Wednesday she inaugurated the fresh wing of St. Mary's Hospital, and distributed prizes to the students.—Princess Christian on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings for the All Saints' Orphanage, Lewisham.



THE GERMAN OPERA.—Although the first performance of Dr. Stanford's new opera, *Savonarola*, was announced at Covent Garden as late as last Friday afternoon, it was ultimately withdrawn, and on Friday *Tannhäuser* was substituted. There is, it seems, a difficulty about the performing right in the English libretto, which is claimed by Messrs. Boosey. More rehearsals were also necessary, and the *prima donna*, Frau Leideritz, had only been granted six days in which to learn her arduous part. The opera is now announced for Wednesday next, but there is some doubt whether it will be given at all. On Wednesday *Tristan und Isolde*, perhaps the most advanced of all Wagner's works, was presented for the third time in London. The representation was on the whole the best that has been heard here. Of course, *Tristan und Isolde* appeals only to those thoroughgoing disciples of a school which believes (in accordance with Wagnerian doctrines), that when the musical, pictorial, and dramatic arts severally reach their height, they necessarily seek alliance. To others who ask only a transitory musical amusement, *Tristan und Isolde* will probably prove wearisome. It may be added that a sufficient number of Wagner lovers remain to warrant an extra *matinée* of *Tristan* on the 10th.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—We have entered upon the last month of the season, and the operatic songsters are already preparing to take their flight. Madame Sembrich will make her last appearance next Tuesday in *Rigoletto*. Madame Pauline Lucca will probably be the next to leave; while Madame Albani, who is still busily rehearsing M. Reyer's *Sigurd*, which is now announced to be produced on the 15th instant, and Madame Patti, will remain till the end of the season. Madame Patti reappeared last week as Dinorah, giving that reading of the pastoral character which is so familiar to opera-goers. Signor Cotogni was, as usual, an excellent Hoel, but the rest of the cast was by no means strong. On Saturday Madame Patti was announced to appear in *Il Don Giovanni*, which, for some reason or other, was not performed last year. Signor Cotogni was, however, indisposed, and opera-goers were thus unable to renew their acquaintance with Zerlina, one of the most charming and acceptable characters in Madame Patti's repertory. *Il Barbiere* was repeated instead. On Monday Madame Pauline Lucca reappeared as Carmen before an audience which included Madame Patti, Madame Marie Roze, and other eminent artists. Madame Lucca is essentially a dramatic Carmen, and she, as usual, succeeded better in the situation in the tavern, and in the final death scene, than in the lighter portions of the opera. Nevertheless her ever-varied facial expression and her bye play were again admirable. Signor Mierzewski made his first appearance as the soldier lover José, and thus added to his repertory a character which suits him well. The subordinate characters were, however, feebly cast, and the general performance compared by no means favourably with that often heard at the English Opera. M. Gounod's *Romeo et Juliette*, with Madame Albani, was announced for Tuesday, and *Semiramide*, with Madame Patti, for Thursday.

NORWICH TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL.—The preliminary announcements have now been made for this festival, which will again be conducted by Mr. Randegger. The Festival will begin on October 14 with *Eljah*. On Wednesday, October 15, *Redemption* will be given, with Dr. Villiers Stanford's new Elegiac Ode—set to a poem by the American writer, Walt Whitman—in the evening. On October 16 the new dramatic oratorio, words selected by Mr. Joseph Bennett from the "Song of Solomon," and music by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, entitled *The Rose of Sharon*, will be produced. On Friday morning *Messiah* will be performed, and on the evening of Thursday and Friday miscellaneous concerts will be given. The American soprano, Miss Emma Nevada, has been engaged as leading vocalist, with Misses Anna Williams and Damian, Madame Patey, Messrs. Lloyd, Maas, Thorndike, and Santley as chief artists.

CARL ROSA COMPANY.—Mr. Carl Rosa has returned to England, and the rehearsals for the provincial season will begin under his direction next week. An English version by Mr. Marzials of Boito's *Mefistofele*, with Madame Marie Roze (whose exclusive services Mr. Rosa has secured for ten months) as Margaret and Helen of Troy, will be the first novelty. It will be followed at Christmas by an English adaptation from the able pen of Mr. Joseph Bennett of M. Massenet's new opera *Manon*, founded on the romance "Manon Lescaut," and produced in Paris early this year. Madame Marie Roze will be Manon, and Mr. Maas Deo Grioux.

CONCERTS.—The concert season is now very nearly over. Mr. Charles Hallé's concerts at the Prince's Hall ended on Friday of

this week. At his penultimate concert he introduced a septet in E flat for piano, strings, and trumpet, by the Parisian composer, M. Saint Saëns. Schumann's Sonata in A minor was played by Mr. Hallé and Madame Norman Néruda, and Beethoven's Sonata in A, Op. 101, by Mr. Hallé himself.—On Saturday Mr. John Thomas gave a concert, and a feature of the programme was an orchestra of sixteen harps.—Ballad concerts were given on Monday at the Albert Hall, and also at the Crystal Palace, and a chamber concert was given on Wednesday at the Albert Hall.—Miscellaneous concerts have likewise been given by Herr W. Ganz, Mr. J. Robertson, and Mr. Harvey Löhr, Herr König, Mrs. Pearsall Clarke, Mdlle. Gayard Pacini, Madame Cellini, Signor Tito Mattei, Miss Bessie Frost's pupils, Madam Sainton's pupils, and others.

NOTES AND NEWS.—An extraordinary report is current that Mr. J. H. Mapleson has his eye on the Empire Theatre for Italian operatic purposes. We are authorised to state that the report, which has nevertheless emanated from an important quarter, is absolutely untrue.—A biography of Chopin, by Mr. Joseph Bennett, has just been published.—Mr. Henry Hersee has resigned the post of honorary secretary to the Philharmonic Society in favour of Mr. Francesco Berger.—Brahms is said to be engaged on a new symphony, No. 4.—Madame Alwina Valleria is holiday-making in Paris.—Madame Georgina Burns and Mr. Crotty will return next week from their holiday at Ryde.—It is said that M. Audran's new opera, now being written for London, will be entitled *The Miller on the Dec.*—M. Planquette's new romantic opera in preparation for the Comedy will probably be entitled *On Guard*.—A French translation has been issued of Fraulein de Lauwa's book, "Fourteen Years with Madame Patti."—The will of Sir Michael Costa has been sworn under 7,000l. personality, besides considerable real estate.—Mr. Lewis Thomas has organised a subscription for Mr. Peck, who was for many years connected with the old Sacred Harmonic Society.—The second of a series of lectures in aid of the United Richard Wagner Society, founded with the object of perpetuating the representation of Wagner's operas at Bayreuth, was delivered, on Tuesday, at the Earl of Dysart's town house, by Mr. Moncure D. Conway. The lecturer claimed for Wagner that he had discovered how to represent the supernatural on the stage without conventional realism or grotesqueness, a triumph which has been achieved principally by the co-operation of his masterly tone-painting. The next lecture will be delivered, on Monday next, by Mr. C. Dowdeswell, and will be accompanied by vocal and instrumental illustrations.



BOTH HOUSES OF THE CONVOCATION of the Province of Canterbury reassembled on Tuesday, and in both a cordial welcome was bestowed on the Bishop of Ohio, who is visiting England by invitation of the S.P.G., in order to preach the sermon on the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of a Protestant Episcopate in the United States after the success of the American struggle for independence.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and the Bishops were entertained by the Lord and Lady Mayoress at a banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday. In proposing the toast of the Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayor remarked that if the report of the majority of the Commission on the City Companies were carried into effect, their property would be appropriated for purely secular purposes, and to these purposes the large sums annually given by the Companies towards the support of the Church and for religious objects would be diverted.

ON SUNDAY (the Festival of St. Peter), after preaching at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, of which he was formerly the incumbent, the Bishop of Truro held in it a Bible reading, which was attended by a very crowded congregation. In the course of his exposition, and having referred to the sad lot of the poor and the sacred duty of helping them, the Bishop urged on his hearers what he considered to be the more difficult one of showing kindness and sympathy to those in their own class of life.

A SUCCESSOR IS NEEDED for the aged clergyman, incapacitated by years of active duty, who has had spiritual charge of Norfolk Island, once the scene of a disastrous experiment in penal colonisation. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were removed to it when they had grown too numerous for the resources of Pitcairn's Island; and it also contains a settlement planted by the Selwyns for educating and civilising native youths from the more distant Melanesian Islands. Mr. Arthur Mills, well known for his philanthropy and for his promotion of Colonial interests, who calls attention to this clerical vacancy, adds that "the beauty of the island and the mildness of the climate might prove attractive to some English clergyman."

IN THE ABSENCE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, Lord Denbigh presided at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Catholic Union, and in a retrospect of the year, taken from a Roman Catholic point of view, expressed his gratification with the recent victory of the Clericals in Belgium.

THE REV. BALDWIN BROWN was buried in Norwood Cemetery on Monday, after a funeral service in the chapel at Brixton of which he had been pastor. The Burial Service of the Church of England was said at the grave by the Rev. Canon Hussey, assisted by the Rev. Brooke Lambert. Among the mourners were a number of clergymen, as well as of Nonconformist ministers.

THE BAPTISTS OF SELKIRK now meet for public worship in the old Court House used by Sir Walter Scott formerly as Sheriff of Selkirkshire.



THE TURF.—The July Meeting at Newmarket has been dull enough up to the present time, and is likely to continue so till it ends, notwithstanding the presence of the Prince of Wales and consequently a goodly number of concomitant fashionables. Doubtless they spent a pleasant time in the enjoyable weather "behind the Ditch," but there was little in the way of interesting races for them to see, the fields generally not being very grand either in quantity or quality. The July Stakes for two-year-olds, which is considered the event of this week, and has in its time been run for and won by first-class animals, such as Achievement, Sunshine, Bal Gal, Kermesse, Macheath, and Queen Adelaide, only produced six runners. Melton, on the strength of his recent form at Ascot, was made favourite, but could only get second to Lord Alington's Luminary, who is not unlikely to become a strong Derby favourite, if all goes well with him. Lord Falmouth's sale had really more attractions in it than all the racing of the week; and probably on no

previous occasion has Mr. Tattersall had such a ring round him of the *dile* of British and Continental buyers. Prices throughout ruled good, and the total realised was 75,440 gs. It will probably be many a long day before such a grand stall will be got together again as that with which Lord Falmouth has just parted.

CRICKET.—*Re* inter-county matches, it is to be put on record that Notts has beaten Sussex by an innings and 28 runs, Gunn "coming (going) off" with 122, and Shrewsbury making 209, his biggest score in a first-class match; and that Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire by three wickets. The last-named county has gained a nine-wickets' victory over Cheshire, but that is nothing very much to boast of.—Eton has beaten Winchester by five wickets; and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia have proved victorious over those of Gloucestershire, but succumbed to those of Hampshire.—The Australians have beaten the Gentlemen of England at the Oval, and the Players of England at Sheffield.—The Oxford and Cambridge match at Lord's attracted, as usual, a large and fashionable gathering of picnic parties, and an army of old and young Blues of both hues; though, be it noted, it is no longer *en regle* to sport colours. Taken as a whole, the match was comparatively uninteresting, wanting in those changing fortunes which often mark inter-University contests; and the general opinion was that the Oxford team, though it won the match by seven wickets, did not show as good all-round cricket as their successive victories over crack elevens this season led judges of cricket to expect. Whitby, however, covered himself with glory as a bowler; and Kemp, the captain, showed brilliantly behind the sticks, taking no less than four Cantabs in the second innings. The surprise of the game was the collapse of the great O'Brien, of Oxford, who deposited a "duck" in each innings when a "century" was expected of him.

TENNIS.—The double-handed tennis contest between Oxford and Cambridge, played at Lord's on Wednesday afternoon, was won by Oxford—three sets to one.

LAWN TENNIS.—The weather has recently been all that could be desired for lawn tennis; the pleasantly cool wind tempering the hot sunshine. At Wimbledon, in the annual inter-University contest, Cambridge had it all its own way, beating Oxford by eight rubbers to one.

POLO.—The skies too have been favourable to polo, and Hurlingham has been gay indeed. The final game for the Open Cup was played between the Sussex County Club and the Freebooters, who are an Irish club. Unfortunately for the former, Captain Hornby had a nasty fall, and retired in the middle of the game, which gave the Freebooters an easy victory, though what was left of the Sussex team played up manfully.

AQUATICS.—Two high festivals more or less intimately connected with the London season, the Fourth of June at Eton and Henley Regatta, have long been associated with rain and bad weather, and four times out of five during the last four decades has the evil tradition proved correct. The fourth of last month was, perhaps, as meteorologically unpleasant as could possibly be conceived. As regards the great aquatic tournament which takes place at the end of this week, if one may venture to forecast, it seems that the coming anniversary is likely to be more favoured than the great majority of its predecessors, unless the "three fine days and a thunderstorm" principle, which is a feature of our English summers, asserts itself. Every bed in the usually quiet little Oxfordshire town is taken, every boat engaged, and the floating houses, which pay no rent or taxes, form complete terraces, or rows of detached or semi-detached aquatic residences. All, indeed, bids fair to make this year's Henley a grand success. Happy they who, "in populous city pent," can leave it, and spend two days at the popular tryst.

LACROSSE.—Those interested in lacrosse may note that the great match between England and Ireland takes place at Lord's today (Saturday), beginning at 3.30 p.m.



THE grave political crisis towards which Parliament has been moving ever since it met in February is now close at hand. On Tuesday the first note of war was sounded in the Peers, where Lord Cairns gave notice of the rejection of the Franchise Bill on its second reading. On Monday the Bill comes before the House of Lords on this stage, and no one can doubt for a moment its immediate fate. The circumstance that Lord Cairns is to propose the resolution, and the Duke of Richmond to support it, is fuller of significance than appears on the face of it. Lord Cairns and the Duke of Richmond are peers who, when on a former occasion Lord Salisbury desired to bring about a political crisis by rejecting the Irish Land Bill, interposed, and gathering around them the more moderate peers succeeded in temporarily taking the reins out of the hands of their Leader. There was some hope that at this fresh crisis their influence would prevail in a similar direction. But they not only acquiesce in the proposal to throw out the Bill, but consent to Lord Salisbury's shrewd suggestion that they should actually move and second it, leaving Lord Salisbury himself apparently in the background.

The course that will follow upon this procedure in the Lords is already definitely ordained. There will be an Autumn Session summoned for the last week in October or the first week in November. The Franchise Bill will be reintroduced in the Commons precisely in the form in which the other night it passed *nemine contradicente*. It will go up to the Lords, and the last chance of peace will be provided. It is said now that the Lords will throw out the Bill a second time at the Autumn Session. This appears to be one of those matters that go without saying. It would be the most idle obstructiveness if the Bill were thrown out now and permitted to pass in the autumn. No party of children, much less a reputable body of statesmen, would be deliberately guilty of such a half-hearted objectless procedure. It is taken for granted that the Lords have made up their minds for a final struggle with the popular will, and arrangements are already being made for a General Election in January.

This determination of the Lords, publicly announced on Tuesday night, is the tragedy of the parliamentary week. The comedy was played in the House of Commons on Monday. This was to have been the opening night of a fresh debate on a new Vote of Censure—the third in a Session five months old. Mr. Bruce had been selected by the Conservative Leaders to move the resolution, and there was general admission of the appropriateness of the choice by reason of the high personal character and special information of the Member for Portsmouth. At the same time there was a strong disposition to take his speech as read. Even the most patriotic enthusiast could not regard with equanimity the prospect of another four nights' delivery of set speeches on the policy of the Government in Egypt. A four-lined "whip" was out on both sides. But the appearance of the House at five o'clock would not have suggested to the casual observer the imminence of a critical debate. Even the Peers, who, having nothing to do in their own House usually spend an ante-prandial hour with the Commons, did not think it worth while to cross the corridor that divides the two Houses. The Strangers' Gallery was full. But that is no new thing. So absorbing is public interest in Parliamentary affairs that night after night, even when things are at their dullest, there is always

a patient *guete* of strangers awaiting the possibility of admission to an inadequate gallery already overcrowded.

A little after five o'clock Mr. Gladstone, in fulfilment of his pledge, moved the postponement of the Orders of the Day till after Mr. Bruce had submitted his resolution. As it is a matter of course for a Minister to set aside all business when the Leaders of the Opposition demand facilities for discussing a Vote of Censure, so is it a mere formality to move the postponement of the Orders. The Prime Minister on Monday scarcely rose from his seat to make the motion, and having done it began the study of some papers in his hand, taking it for granted that the motion would be agreed to, and that Mr. Bruce would forthwith proceed to deliver his speech, the voluminous notes for which the hon. gentleman nervously held in his hand. Instead of Mr. Bruce, however, Mr. Forster rose. That gentleman's interpositions in debate, more especially at critical periods for the Government, having been of late productive of some liveliness, there was a movement of quick interest when he was discovered on his feet. But this faded away when it was found that all he desired to do was to appeal to Mr. Arnold not to proceed with his Amendment to the Vote of Censure, but rather to yield to the general desire that it should be met by moving the previous question. Mr. Arnold had secured his prominent place only by the exercise of sleepless assiduity and some insensibility to ridicule, and was not inclined to sacrifice it at the bidding of Mr. Forster. He preferred his own amendment, he said, and would proceed with it.

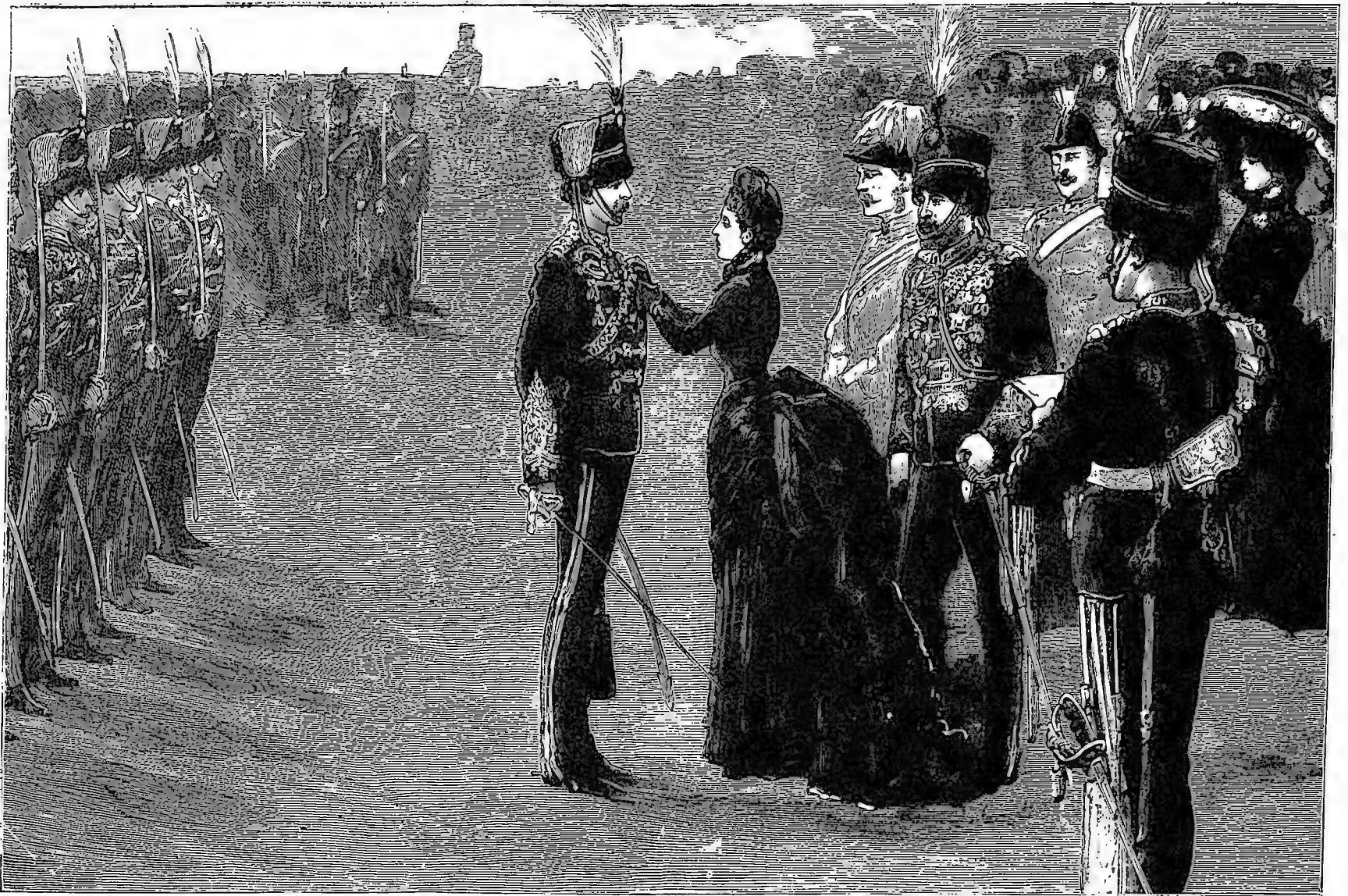
There the matter seemed to end, and the Speaker was again about to put the question, when Sir W. Lawson, speaking on behalf of members below the Gangway, backed up the appeal made from above the Gangway that Mr. Arnold should forego his cherished amendment. Then Mr. Labouchere asked the Prime Minister what the Government intended to do? Mr. Gladstone said this would appear in the few remarks with which he intended to follow Mr. Bruce in what he incidentally referred to as a most inopportune debate, injurious to the public interests. This was the spark that fired the train, and presently converted what had been a dull assembly, weighed down by anticipation of a heavy debate, into an excited gathering. Mr. Goschen immediately jumped up, repeated his former protest against going forward with the debate, and dropped a hint that the best thing the House of Commons could do would be to refuse to postpone the Orders of the Day. Mr. Goschen is a cautious man, not prone irrevocably to commit himself to a course bound to fail. His opening sentence was a straw sent up to find which way the wind blew. Of the response there was no question. The suggestion, bold beyond precedent, at first rather took away the breath of members, and the cheering was comparatively not loud. Mr. Goschen, shrewdly watching his audience, repeated his suggestions. Cheers began above the Gangway, were taken up below the Gangway, passed from bench to bench, till, in a moment, every man on the Ministerial Benches was shouting, and nodding his head in emphatic approval. As for Ministers, they were as plainly taken aback as other people. A hasty consultation was held, in which the Premier took an excited part. By this time (it was only fifteen minutes since Mr. Gladstone had moved the postponement of the Orders of the Day) the transformation scene was complete. The Ministerialists had clearly made up their minds to divide, and their fierce energy swept on one side the feeble opposition that came from the Conservative benches. Baron de Worms attempted to offer a few remarks, but was overwhelmed with cries for the division. Mr. Illingworth expressed his complete acquiescence in the course suggested by Mr. Goschen. Whigs and Radicals for once in political history were absolutely united, and there was nothing for it but a division. When the division was called the Liberals rose literally as one man, and facing about to the right, passed out to vote against the motion submitted by their Leader. As for Ministers, they went into the lobby with the Conservatives, the Irish members, with the exception of Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar, voting with the Liberal Party, who defeated the resolution by 190 votes against 148. Never since Parliament began was seen a division like this, the Ministry voting solid for a resolution, their followers in a compact body voting against it, and the strange concatenation of circumstances bringing about a result which spread a feeling of satisfaction on both sides of the House, even the members who had prepared their speeches being comforted by the knowledge that they could with slight alteration use them later in the Session.

Wednesday afternoon was spent in forlornly discussing some private Bills which, whether advanced a stage or thrown out, are at this period of the Session equally lost. The incident of the sitting was the lapse of the sorely-tried patience of the Speaker, who significantly warned Mr. Warton that there were limits both to the forbearance of the House and his own.



MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT'S return to London has restored to the Gaiety an air of prosperity which has unfortunately been wanting during the recent engagement of Madame Judic. The public taste in the matter of these exotic entertainments is not always easy to forecast. It used to be a maxim that the patrons of French plays in London want above all things to be amused, and must on no account be taxed to sympathise with the sorrows of distressed heroines. If this were so Madame Judic's performances ought to have proved the most attractive; for the pieces in which she has played are bright, and full of humorous invention, while her acting and singing are alike delightful in their way. Yet Judic and her associates played at times to almost empty benches; while Madame Bernhardt, who invites us in thorough July weather to see a melodrama full of harrowing and tragic scenes, is welcomed by brilliant and enthusiastic audiences. We do not for a moment intend to hint that the popularity of the lady is the result of idle fashion or unreasoning caprice. On the contrary, it finds, we confess, ample justification in her gloomy but powerful performance of the part of M. Sardou's heroine. The character lacks, no doubt, something of the touch of nature. It is manifestly based on a Frenchman's preconceived notion of the typical Russian woman—furious both in her love and in her hate, and little disposed to regard the restraints of social or feminine decorum when passion or wayward whim exerts its influence. But *Fedora*, with all its faults, furnishes with remarkable skill opportunities for the subtlest qualities of acting; and marvellously does Madame Bernhardt avail herself of its scenes for marking the ever-shifting moods of the woman whose thirst for vengeance is not more potent than her newly-awakened love in hurrying her on to her destruction. The play greatly excites and interests the spectators. It would be strange indeed if so magnificent a piece of acting should fail to be appreciated in these days of keen interest in all that pertains to the stage. Of Madame Bernhardt's performance in *Macbeth* we shall have occasion to speak next week.

Miss Kate Vaughan as Miranda in *The Tempest*, at her *matinée* at the Gaiety last week, looked very pretty in her rich and elegant costumes, and acted with a degree of grace and spirit which won much favour from the audience. Her revivals of old comedies have so far been eminently successful; and her ambition to prove herself



THE PRINCESS OF WALES PRESENTING SOUDAN MEDALS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TENTH HUSSARS AT SHORNCLIFFE

G. Alexander (Manager)
J. McC. Blackham

H. J. H. Scott

H. F. Boyle

W. H. Cooper

G. E. Palmer

H. W. Hedley
(Special Correspondent for the Australian Press)

C. Giffen



P. S. McDonnell

W. Midwinter

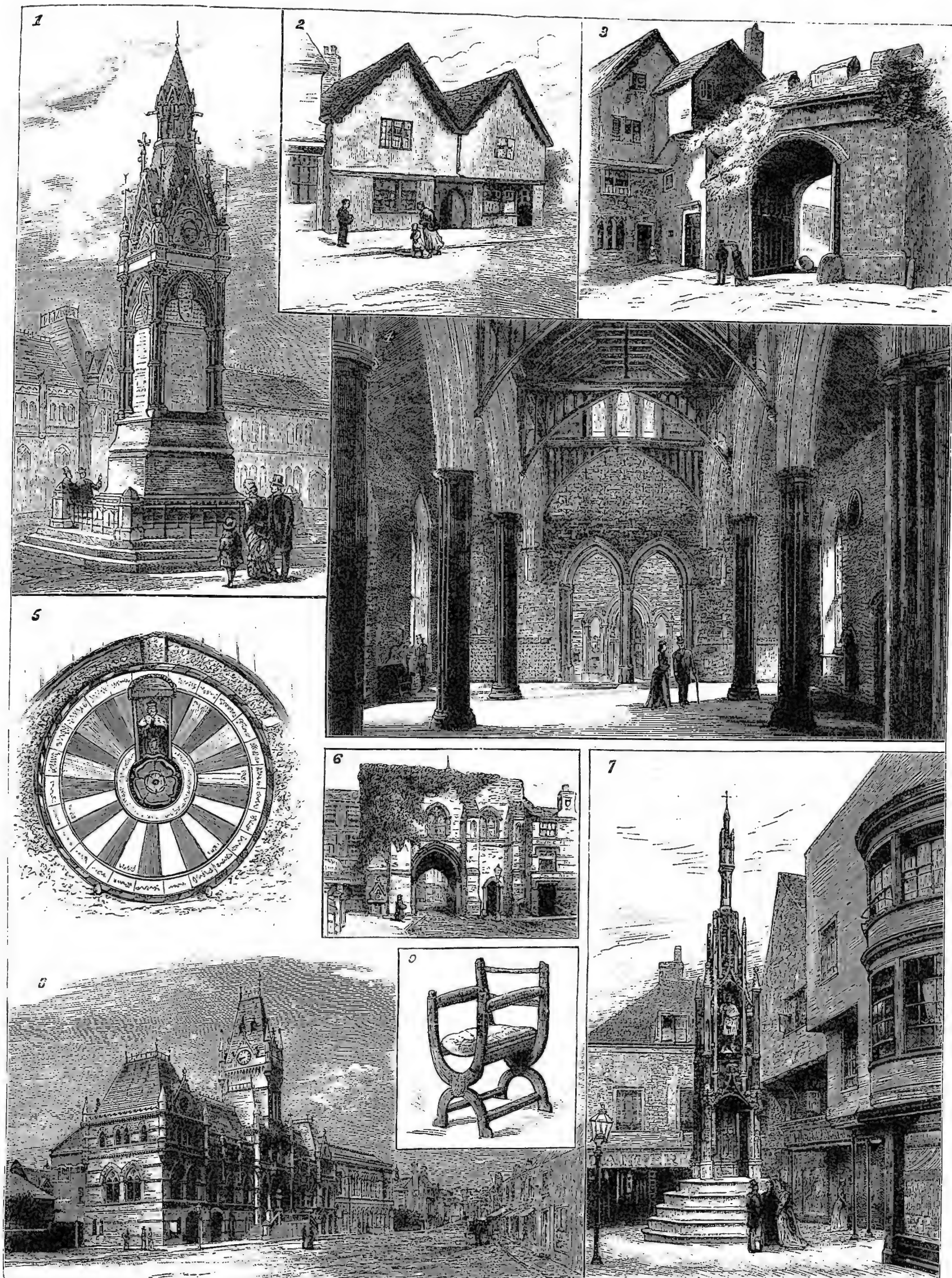
W. L. Murdoch (Captain)

F. R. Spofforth

A. C. Bannerman

G. J. Bonnor

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS NOW ON A VISIT TO ENGLAND



1. The City Memorial.—2. The Oldest House in Winchester.—3. South Entrance to the Close.—4. The County Hall (the Banqueting Hall of the Ancient Castle, the Principal Residence of William I. and all the Plantagenet Kings).—5. The Round Table, Held by Tradition to be That at Which King Arthur Sat.—6. West Gate.—7. The City Cross Erected in the Reign of Henry VI.—8. The Guildhall, Erected in 1873.—9. Queen Mary's Chair.

THE SEPTCENTENARY CIVIC CELEBRATION AT WINCHESTER

something better than a graceful dancer and a winning actress in extravaganzas has been more than justified. Mr. Kyrle Bellew as Sir George Airy, and Mr. Lionel Brough as Marplot, contributed substantial service in the interpretation of Mrs. Centlivre's old play; but these comedies of character and manners in bygone days demand a more sustained and even excellence in the acting than is easily attainable in these tentative *matinée* performances.

It is announced that Mr. Clement Scott is about to resign his post as dramatic critic of the *Daily Telegraph*, which he has filled for the last ten years or more with such conspicuous ability. Mr. Scott, we understand, intends to devote himself to other pursuits not altogether unconnected with the drama.

Mr. Samuel French, the dramatic publisher of London and New York, who has a large connection with the stage and dramatic copyrights on both sides of the Atlantic, has organised a Dramatic Bureau as a medium between authors and managers. Literary advisers well versed in the acting drama will, it is stated, judge and report on manuscripts.

The author of *Called Back* and his coadjutor, Mr. Comyns Carr, have been annoyed by an attempt to rival their brilliantly successful play at the PRINCE'S with an unauthorised version of Mr. Conway's popular story. A public protest has been made; but the fault lies in our copyright laws, which, unlike those of other nations, permit this manifest injustice.

Spain, which used to be the happy hunting ground of the dramatic pirates of all nations, has long ceased to have attractions for English adaptors. Special interest, therefore, attaches to Mr. Wilson Barrett's announced intention of producing an authorised version of *La Passionaria*, of Leopold Cano y Masas, first at Hull, and afterwards at a West End theatre in London.

Mr. Toole's annual benefit will take place in the afternoon and evening of Thursday, July 10. Mr. Terriss's season with the company of Mr. Augustin Daly's Theatre in New York will open at TOOLE'S Theatre on July 19.

A *matinée* performance, organised by Mr. F. Hope Meriscord, of a new and original domestic drama, written by Dr. J. Scott Battams, was given at the AVENUE Theatre last week in aid of the funds of the East London Hospital for Children. The author's work, which is entitled *Sister Grace*, and is written to depict scenes of hospital life, is rather crude in conception and execution; but the occasion was not one for severe criticism. Miss Winifred Emery played the part of the heroine with feeling; Mr. Groves, as an old faithful domestic, was amusing; and the audience appeared well content with the entertainment provided.

The sale of the late Mr. Dutton Cook's dramatic library took place at Messrs. Sotheby's Rooms on Tuesday afternoon. The collection was not a very large one; but it comprised many books of interest, enriched in some cases with valuable notes in Mr. Cook's neat autograph, and good prices were fetched. Among the principal buyers were Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. J. F. Boyes, Mr. Henry Herman, and Mr. Moy Thomas.

Mr. Lubimoff, the Russian tragedian and dramatist, whose perseverance is certainly not the least of his merits, appeared on Tuesday morning last at the VAUDEVILLE as the author of a new and original play entitled *A Young Wife*, and the representative of its leading character. Unhappily the piece is a somewhat feeble and uninteresting work, the shortcomings of which were not redeemed by any special merit in the representation.

A representation of Mr. Gilbert's *Broken Hearts* was given at the SAVOY on Tuesday afternoon, chiefly, as it would seem, for the purpose of exhibiting the talents of Miss Annie Rose in the part of the Lady Vavir, which she played in a refined and pleasing style, though with no great amount of force. The cast, which included Miss Nellie Bromley, Mr. Herman Vezin, and Mr. Kyrle Bellew, was generally far more satisfactory than is ordinarily the case with occasional morning performances of standard pieces.

Deacon Brodie, a melodrama in four acts, by Messrs. R. Louis Stevenson and W. E. Henley, produced at a *matinée* at the PRINCE'S Theatre on Wednesday, proved to be too sombre, and withal too unskillfully constructed a work, to promise enduring success on the stage. Nevertheless, the literary qualities of the play, remarkable freshness of dialogue, and vigour in character-drawing saved it from condemnation, and even secured for it a friendly reception. The acting was, on the whole, satisfactory. Mr. E. J. Henley's impersonation of the criminal hero, though somewhat wanting in self-restraint, revealed power in this young actor of a high order.



IN SPITE OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT that Miss Finney's action for breach of promise against Lord Garmoyne has been settled out of Court, it is stated that the briefs have been delivered to counsel on both sides, that the witnesses for the plaintiff have been subpoenaed, and that in the course of a few days the place occupied by the case in the cause-list of the Queen's Bench Division will be reached.

MISS MULLER, of the London School Board and the Woman's Suffrage movement, who occupies a house in Cadogan Place, Chelsea, has carried into execution her previously announced intention of refusing to pay taxes so long as the fair sex is denied the franchise. On Wednesday her goods were distrained for the sum of 17*l.* 11*s.*, 11*d.* 5*s.* of which was for Inhabited House Duty.

A VERDICT FOR THE CROWN has been given in the Queen's Bench Division on the Attorney-General's prosecution of Mr. Bradlaugh for having sat and voted in the House of Commons without taking the oath prescribed by the Statute. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, having recovered from his recent illness, summed up, and put to the jury several questions, the most important of which asked whether they were satisfied that, on the 11th of February last, when Mr. Bradlaugh went through the form of taking the oath, he had no belief in a Supreme Being, and that he was then a person on whose conscience an oath had no binding force. Their answer was in the affirmative. Mr. Bradlaugh gave notice that he would move for arrest of judgment, and also for a new trial. To the former of these steps no objection was raised; but the Attorney-General doubted whether a new trial could be moved for in a revenue case. In the mean time there would be no levy of the penalties; and whether it would be three penalties or one penalty need not, he said, be now decided. On this decision it depends whether Mr. Bradlaugh will be called on to pay 1,500*l.* or the single penalty of 500*l.* By the Statute under which he was convicted his seat for Northampton is also vacated.

A RATHER CURIOUS CREMATION CASE has been adjudicated on by the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, one of the members present being Mr. Justice Stephen, who, it will be remembered, decided in the case of the Welsh Druid that cremation was not in itself illegal. In this case, reserved on the point of law from the Leeds Assizes, a mother and daughter had been convicted for burning the dead body of the illegitimate child of the latter in order to prevent the holding of an inquest on it. There was no suspicion that the child had died from any but natural causes, but the Court, Mr. Justice Stephen concurring with the other Judges,

upheld the conviction on the ground that it was a punishable offence to prevent a coroner from holding an inquest when he had jurisdiction to hold it, and as an inquest could only be held upon a dead body the destruction of the body by fire would prevent the inquest being held.

THE SAME COURT has also upheld the conviction at the Central Criminal Court, in the case known as the "Folkestone Mystery," of the woman charged with the felonious detention of a girl of ten, whom she received from the mother, and whose whereabouts has never since been ascertained.

THE PROTRACTED LITIGATION in the case of *Smitherman v. the South-Eastern Company*, referred to some time ago in this column, is at last and satisfactorily concluded. Mrs. Smitherman's action was brought against the Company for compensation for the death of her husband, killed on its line so long ago as December, 1878. On three occasions the case has gone to the House of Lords, and the public responded to an appeal made to it to supply the widow with funds for the prosecution of her suit. Ultimately an umpire has just awarded to her 500*l.* damages and 500*l.* costs.

A VERDICT of "suicide while temporarily insane" was returned by the coroner's jury after the inquest on the body of Mr. F. W. Burge, aged forty-five, stockbroker, who shot himself on Saturday in a state of excitement produced by the circumstances which led to his having been declared the previous day a defaulter on the Stock Exchange.

MAGAZINES

I.

THE *Fortnightly* opens this month with an article on "England and the Conference," by Sir Julian Goldsmid, which presents clearly enough the views of the Liberal and financier who, not agreeing wholly with the Government in their Egyptian policy, is yet puzzled to find any practical alternative. This Review also contains an extraordinary paper by Mr. W. H. Mallock. General Gordon, it seems, "when he left England for the Sudan, did so with the conviction firmly fixed in his mind that he will never return alive." He left in England and in the hands of a friend various MSS. which throw light on his religious views, and which he was anxious should be known to the world. The friend entrusted them to Mr. Mallock to edit, and the result is "General Gordon's Message." The defender of Khartoum not only believes that the glory of God and His throne hover directly over the city of Jerusalem and the locality known as the Rock, but is equally certain about the exact position of the central point of the Devil's power. General Gordon writes: "We must conceive therefore that as the throne of light is over the Rock, the Devil's seat would be on the other side of the globe, over lat. 31° 47' S., long. 44° 45' W., close to Bass Isle, south of Otaheite, not far from Pitcairn's Isle, where the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty* settled. Now it is remarkable that if a line be passed through Jerusalem and the centre of the globe, this axis would present the northern hemisphere as nearly all land, while the southern hemisphere would be nearly all water. You will see it at once on a globe. In Revelations and Daniel, the beasts (evil powers) came out of the sea. In the new world there will be no more sea." "General Gordon's Message" is full of a strange interest. Two other articles that will repay perusal are "Newspapers," by T. Gibson Bowles, and "On the Cross Benches," by the Duke of Marlborough.

The first article in the *National Review* is "The House of Lords and the English People," a defence of the possible rejection by the Lords of the Franchise Bill. "The Liberal party say that the English people think it both just and proper. The Conservative party say that the English people must necessarily think it improper trickery, and an attempt to falsify the principle of popular representation. There is no reconciling these two views. 'Very well, then,' says the House of Lords, 'ask the English people themselves, and they will tell you what their view is. That is the only possible solution of the difficulty, and we hereby provide you with a solution.'"—The last article in this Review is by "A Foreigner," and entitled "England's Foreign Policy." It takes the side of those who think that this country in its dealings with foreign States recently has shown a deplorable want of backbone. The writer closes with a trite but depressing historical parallel between England and Venice. On the whole the *National* cannot be said to rise above or sink below its usual brilliant average.

In *Macmillan's* for July is a very able criticism on "M. Renan's New Volume." The title scarcely gives an idea of the scope of the article, which covers the whole of M. Renan's literary work.—Very good, too, is the poetical translation of Heine's "Mountain Idylls," by Mr. F. Storr. The musical rhythm of the charming original is preserved without any appreciable departure from the meaning of the author.—Mr. Theodore Bent continues his reminiscences of travel in "Easter Week in Amorog."—"Mitchellhurst Place" maintains its quiet interest, but it is impossible to feel much enthusiasm either for the characters in the story or for the story itself.

Temple Bar is well up to the mark. "Queen Victoria" and "Mrs. Aphra Behn" are good, the former especially, as compressing into a short space much that can be said, and that has been said, about the admirable political and business capacity of Her Majesty.—"Among the Teutons," by "A Teutophil," is a kindly and sensibly written paper.—The verses "Mary Hamilton," by Miss Child-Pemberton, are decidedly pretty, and the stories are all excellent.

In *Harper's*, Dr. Moritz Busch tells us a great deal that is interesting about "Prince Bismarck in Private Life," and the great Chancellor is presented to the reader in no unamiable light.—"Harrow on the Hill," by Joseph Hatton, is pleasingly written, and is welcome as a reminder of the fact that there is scenery unsurpassed for quiet beauty always within reach of the Londoner.—Mr. Frank Stockton contributes to *Harper's* "My Bull-Calf," an amusing story.—The opening paper, "A Daughter of the Nile," is illustrated with sketches by Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A.

Eastward Ho worthily maintains its original promise. "Peter the Hermit," in "A New Crusade," appeals to the wealthy youth of the West to come and live in the East; and the Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison provides some striking and instructive statistics anent "Premature Marriages."—The attention of the philanthropic might be usefully directed to "Notes and Suggestions," by the Editor, at the end of *Eastward Ho*.

Mr. Richard Jefferies writes in *Longman's* a characteristic paper on "Sunny Brighton;" Mr. Bret Harte begins a new story of Californian life, called "A Blue Grass Penelope;" and Mr. A. Lang contributes some smart verses, "Ballade of Railway Novels," in some sort eulogistic of Miss Bradron and Gaboriau.

Mrs. Craik completes her pleasant series of papers on "An Unsentimental Journey Through Cornwall" in the *English Illustrated Magazine*.—Mr. Benjamin Scott gives us, in an agreeable form, an article on natural history, "The Weasel and His Family."—Mr. Henry James brings to a queer conclusion his queer story, "The Author of 'Beltraffio.'"

Mr. James Payn begins a new novel, "The Talk of the Town," in this month's *Cornhill*, and Mr. Anstey supplies the last chapters of "The Giant's Robe."—"Some Literary Recollections" is as usual full of literary interest and anecdote.

For *Good Words* Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare writes "A Fortnight in Holland." He thinks little of the country, and less of the

people. "We left Holland," he says, "disliking its inhabitants more than those of any country we have ever visited, without a single recollection of a kindly word or action received during our short stay in the country, but with an unpleasant impression of greed, avarice, selfishness, and insolence on the part of all we had come in contact with."—Lady Brassey comes to a close with her papers on "Egypt After the War."—Mr. R. W. Dale, Miss Sarah Doudney, and Miss Sarah Tytler are among the other contributors to this month's *Good Words*.

The numbers of *L'Art* for May and June which we have received are of a high order of merit. The letterpress is largely taken up with the Salon of this year, but the issue of June 15 opens with "Conseils Inédits de Diderot à Catherine II. sur L'Enseignement des Beaux Arts," which is of historical and literary, as well as artistic value.—There are, too, among many good things of the same kind, two delightful landscapes, one the "Mare de Breuil" (Lorraine), by M. F. E. Michel, and "Sur Les Hauteurs d'Heurteville," by M. Victor Binet. "L'Aurore," by M. Jules Lefebvre, is a striking study of the nude female figure. *L'Art* is a periodical which the Art-lover should scarcely be without.



THE WEATHER.—The heavy thunder-rain which fell in London on Sunday in the early morning, and in Essex about mid-day, appears to have travelled from Jersey, happily with a material diminution of force on the way. For in Jersey, on Saturday night, the storm, which fell in the form of hail, was extraordinarily severe. The hailstones, which continued falling for nearly an hour, broke through skylights like bullets, and, indeed, many of them were quite as large as an ordinary bullet. The glass-houses at St. Heliers' were riddled, while the rainfall which followed the hail was so drenching as to flood a number of cellars. England, however, has had no floods to complain of. The farmer is grumbling; but it is the drought and not the rain which supplies him with a theme. It is true that his wheat has come into ear most favourably, and that the fine earing time has been followed by an equally favourable blooming period; and it is true that his beans, his clover, and his trefoil are often very good. The farmer, however, has other crops than these, and he thinks to himself that he is labouring under a hardship when he looks at his late-sown barley and oats, his struggling Swedes and turnips, and his meadows already turning grey for want of rain. A showery week would now be welcome for almost every crop.

THE ROYAL COUNTIES SHOW has recently been held at Guildford, and as this was the first occasion of the Show coming to Surrey, special efforts were made to give the visitors a hearty reception, and to make the Exhibition itself a success. Fine weather aiding these intentions they were happily realised to the fullest extent. With regard to the stock, there was a grand show of sheep, including no less than 158 entries. Hampshires and Southdowns were very largely represented, and there was a smaller show of Oxfordshire Downs and of long-woolled sheep. The cattle were a moderate show in point of numbers: an excellent one in point of quality. Some very fine shorthorns were shown, and Mr. Blurr Blyth's "Crusader" was an animal worth coming to Guildford to see. This grand four-year-old bull took first prize in its class and also a special prize. There was a good show of Sussex cattle, and the Devon, Hereford, and Channel Islands' breeds were tolerably well represented. The show of horses was the finest and the largest ever exhibited in the yards of the Society. Mr. John Hargreaves and Mr. Walter Gilbey were the leading prize winners. There was a good show of pigs, and the implement makers were well represented.

THE HOP GARDENS are not so terribly overrun with fly as they were a fortnight ago. The scorching sunshine has not suited the constitutions of the dipterous plague, and a vast number must have silently retired from the struggle for existence. The hot weather and the want of moisture to the soil have checked the growth of the bine, which, however, maintains a healthy and vigorous appearance in the Kent and Sussex gardens. Worcester and Hereford are not so fortunate, for many of the leaves are turning black, and honey-dew, which is found extensively, is of bad augury for the year's crop.

THE WEIGHT OF STOCK.—Comparatively few farmers have on their farms the means of weighing their cattle, yet the test of weight is of pre-eminent importance, and is a most valuable guide. If an animal kept for the butcher goes on steadily gaining in weight the farmer may reckon that all is right, but if there is retrogression one of three causes must have produced this effect, namely, insufficient food, ill-fitting and wrong food, or bad health and disease. Heat is so far life that it pays to keep stock warm, and to find them in shelter, if needed, in summer as well as in winter. Stock require more food when they are exposed to cold than when they are kept warm, though of course it must not be forgotten that a certain amount of exercise is necessary to health. Farmers would do well to weigh their cattle once a month. If fattening stock do not go on gaining in weight, it is a warning to make a change. If stock kept for other than fattening purposes do not keep steady in weight, it shows certain causes to be at work which it is most important to track out. The operation of weighing is a simple one, and could usually be done by the farmer himself. Owing to the heavy weight requiring to be registered, the weighing machine, although simple in construction, would be rather costly, but several farmers could club together. Large landowners might also have one on the home farm, and allow the use of it to their tenants.

HARVESTERS.—Speaking at a gathering of Surrey farmers last week the Earl of Onslow said he was one of the largest employers of agricultural labour in the county, and he believed that in the end the men would be found willing to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. One great evil of the present day was the evil of intemperance among the peasantry, and recognising that to be so, he had been induced to give his men something else in place of beer when working in the harvest field. He had tried it, and it had met with success, and he hoped he should not be thought presumptuous in expressing a hope that the example might be followed.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The latest foot-and-mouth disease return chronicles but one new outbreak. The 338 sheep affected near Louth appear as "recovered," leaving only eight animals in Great Britain affected with foot-and-mouth disease. This is indeed good news for the English farmer.—The Royal Cornwall Show, recently held at Bodmin, did not attract the attendance which the exceptionally high quality of the cattle exhibits merited. The horses also were remarkably fine, but the sheep were ordinary.—Arrangements for the Royal Show at Shrewsbury are virtually completed, and the West Country Meeting of the National Society looks like being a brilliant success. The entries of Hereford cattle are very good, of Shropshire sheep extremely large. We hear that Shrewsbury will hardly accommodate its visitors, and that almost all the hotels and lodgings are already taken up and engaged in advance.

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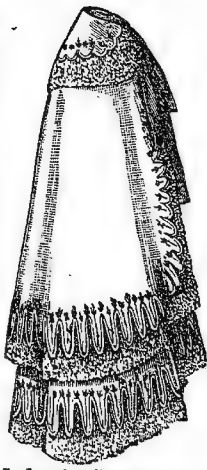
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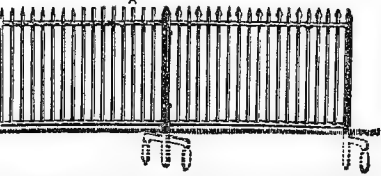
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OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY
MERIT, Netherlands International Exhi-
bition, 1869.
THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
THE PRIZE MEDAL, London, 1862, &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
For Extreme Climates.
With the Perfect Check Repeater Action.
Patented 1862, 1868, 1871, 1875, 1879, and 1881,
throughout Europe and America.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
Paris, Nov. 4, 1878.
"I have attentively examined the beautiful
pianos of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons
that are exhibited at the International Exhi-
bition of 1878. I consider them to be excep-
tional in the ease with which gradations of
sound can be produced, from the softest to
the most powerful tones. These excellent
pianos merit the approbation of all artists,
as the tone is full as well as sustained, and the
touch is of perfect evenness throughout its
entire range, answering to every requirement
of the pianist."
CH. GOUNOD.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
Paris, Sept. 8, 1878.
"We, the undersigned, certify that, after
having seen and most conscientiously
examined the English Pianos at the Univer-
sal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm
belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of
Brinsmead."
NICHOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
D. MAGNUS,
Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSEI,
Court Pianist to the Emperor
of Germany.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion
that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand
Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and
Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously
sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily power-
ful; the touch responds to the faintest and to
the most trying strains on it, and the work-
manship is simply perfect."
W. KUKE.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
Daily Chronicle.
"The principle of the Brinsmead firm is
to give the best piano of its kind, the best of
materials, the best of care, the best of taste,
and the best of finish, and this is why the
manufactory in Kentish Town sends down to
Wigmore Street so many pianos perfect in
scale, sustained in tone, elastic in bulk, with
equal and responsive touch, and, in fact, as
near as possible to that ideal that all musi-
cians must require—'A thing of beauty'
that is a joy for ever."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
Daily Chronicle.
"In tone the instrument is exceedingly
rich and sweet, and in touch the very per-
fection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead
may certainly be congratulated upon their
success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
Morning Advertiser.
"The Legion of Honour.—In addition to
the other distinctions awarded to Messrs
John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhi-
bition of 1878, the founder of the firm has
been created Chevalier of the Legion of
Honour."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
Daily News.
"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured
by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims
notice, not only on account of its beauty and
richness of tone, but specially for some
ingenious mechanical novelties, the most
important being the addition of a third pedal,
by means of which the sound of any note or
notes may be almost indefinitely prolonged at
the will of the player. Thus bass notes may
be sustained after being struck by the left
hand, which may then be taken away, and with
the right hand may execute the most per-
fect staccato passages, thus giving
almost the effect of four hands. The patent
check-repeater action, a speciality of Messrs.
Brinsmead, enables the performer to com-
mand with ease the most rapid reiteration of
the same note; the facility of the key move-
ment in general being such that glissando
passages can be executed with such perfect
ease as to render them practicable with the
lightest touch. The volume of tone is
intensified by a peculiar construction of the
sounding-board, another improvement being
the system of bridging, by which the vibra-
tions are increased and rendered sympathetic.
The pianoforte is capable of all degrees of
delicacy and power, its massive structure
rendering it less liable to get out of tune than
usual; and the instrument is altogether
calculated to extend the reputation of its
makers."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PIANOS
may be obtained of all the principal Music-
sellers.
Prices from 35 guineas to 330 guineas.
8, 20, & 22, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.
and
THE "BRINSMEAD WORKS,"
GRAFTON ROAD, KENTISH TOWN, N.W.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.
EVERY PIANO GUARANTEED FOR FIVE
YEARS.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S
NEW DANCE MUSIC.
THE FANCHON POLKA.
By EDWARD SOLOMON.
1s. 6d. net.
CHIC-A-CHOC WALTZES.
By J. G. MONTEFIORE.
2s. net.
NEW BURLINGTON ST., W.
PRETTY SONGS THAT CAPTIVATE THE WORLD.
CARRIER JOHN. By Ciro Pinsuti.
E flat, F (compass D to F), and G.
(Also as a Vocal Duet, and a Four-Part Song.)
LADDIE. By Ciro Pinsuti.
A flat, B flat (A to E), C, D, and E flat.
(Also as a Vocal Duet, and a Four-Part Song.)
The above pretty new songs 4 stamps each.
W. MORLEY & CO., 269, Regent
Street, W., and 70, Upper Street, N.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL
ARTIGAS.—The Commission charged with
carrying out the Law of the 5th July, 1883, relative to
the erection of a monument to General Don José G.
Artigas, invites TENDERS from native and foreign
artists on the following conditions:—
1st. The monument to be erected General Don
José G. Artigas, the proportions being suitable for
erection in the centre of Plaza Independencia (Monte-
video, South America), the dimensions of which are as
follows:—221 metres long by 134 metres wide. 2nd.
The statue is to be equestrian, and made of bronze.
3rd. The pedestal to be of granite from the Department of
Canelones (district of Piedras), and at its founda-
tion will be placed stones sent by the various govern-
ments of the Republic. The only inscription the monu-
ment will bear will be the name of
Artigas in bronze letters. 3rd. The total cost of the
completed work is not to exceed the sum of 80,000 dol-
lars (£17,000), which will be paid to the artist by in-
stallments of 30,000, 20,000, 20,000, and 10,000 dol-
lars. 4th. The tender to be accepted, and the second on
the completion of the monument, and the third on the
being erected. 5th. Artists must state in their
tenders the amount for which they will undertake the
projected monument, and the period within which it
will be commenced and finished. 6th. Sketches and
plans will be admitted in the competition, but pre-
ference will be given to models affording the best
means of judging of the merits of the various tenders.
7th. Models and plans must be accompanied by their
respective tenders, securely sealed up, and will be
received by General Pagola, President of the Com-
mission, Calle Soriano, No. 194, Montevideo, up to
the 1st March, 1884, at the latest, on which day, at
the proposals in presence of the artist, the repre-
sentatives, and will accept the one that gains the prize
should it in their judgment fulfil the requirements of
the case.
Montevideo, May 3rd, 1884.
N.B.—Photographs of General Artigas and plans of
the monument (Plaza Independencia) can be seen at the
Consulate-General of the Oriental Republic of the
Uruguay, 4, Finsbury Street, London, E.C.
26th June, 1884.

STEAM YACHT (Iron), 148 Tons.
Handsomely Modelled, one of the prettiest afloat.
Owner has been obliged to leave the world in her. Is now
willing to sell, and will accept the very low bid of
£17,500, including an ample supply of spare gear, with
new Life Boat and Dingy, quite ready for sea.—For
full particulars and orders to view, apply NORMAN
and SON, Canning Town.

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE
11, Cannon Street, London, E. C.
STOCKS or SHARES bought or sold at tape prices.
No Commission or Brokerage charged.
Special accounts opened from 1 per cent. cover.
With no further liability.
OPTIONS granted at tape prices.
Special advantages offered to Investors.
Close market prices guaranteed.
Orders by post or telegram have immediate attention.
Coupons cashed before they are due.
Money advanced on Stocks and Shares.
Large Reading Room, with both tapes, and
Telephones for the free use of clients.
Prospectus and advice forwarded gratis, by the
proprietors.
A. S. COCHRANE and SONS,
STOCKBROKERS and DEALERS.

FORTNIGHT'S CRUISE ROUND
THE UNITED KINGDOM.
The Steam Yacht CRYLON, 2,200 tons, will sail
from GRAVESEND on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6,
1884, for a fortnight's pleasure cruise round the United
Kingdom, visiting Bantry Bay, Queenstown, the
Clyde, Western Highlands, Kirkwall, and thence
home by East Coast to Gravesend. Fare £25, two in
cabin, or £50 whole cabin for one, to include table
wine. This trip will be immediately followed by one
of a similar kind.—For further particulars apply to the
CRYLON STEAM YACHTING COMPANY
(Limited), 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C., or 7, Pall Mall,
S.W., London.

THE GREAT SALE
AT
PETER ROBINSON'S
MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
REGENT STREET.
A GENUINE REDUCTION IN ALL DEPART-
MENTS for the JULY SALE.

The Rich and Handsome Mantles for which
our House stands pre-eminent have all been
considerably reduced. Jackets of various
materials, Waterproof Travelling Cloaks,
The New Goodwood Waterproof, Seal Jackets
and Paletots, Fur-Lined Cloaks, Natural Fur
Capas of various kinds.

COSTUMES
Useful and Fashionable Costumes are
marked down to very low prices. In Silk,
Lace, Grenadine, Merveilleux, Surah, Cash-
mere, beautifully garnished, in Black, Greys, and
Neutral Shades.

BY THE YARD.
Rich and excellent wearing Black Silks, Mer-
veilleux, Surah, Satins, Velvets, Gauze
Velvets, &c., &c.

BLACK MATERIALS.
One of the largest stocks in London, and the
most varied. All reduced in price.

ALSO FANCY GINGHAMS,
Printed Cambrics, Zephyr Lawns, &c. Para-
sols, Gloves, Hosiery, Fichus, Underclothing,
&c., &c.
All mourning articles are considerably
reduced.

Travelling assistants are always kept in
readiness to proceed at once to any part of the
country (no matter the distance) with goods
and to take orders.

PETER ROBINSON'S COURT
AND GENERAL MOURNING WARE-
HOUSE, 456, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA
SHIRTS.—Great improvements have been
made in the manufacture of FORD'S EUREKA
SHIRTS, celebrated for their superior fitting. Six
for 30s., 40s., 45s., sent by parcels post free to your
door. Write for illustrated self-measure and all
particulars free by post.—R. FORD and CO., 41,
Poultry, London.

ÆGIDIUS.—The only FLANNEL
SHIRTS that never shrink in washing—not
if washed 100 times. Made in mixed colours, greys,
drabs, browns, &c., 15s. 6d.; three for 35s. 6d., by
parcels post free to your door. Write for self-measure.—To be had only of R. FORD and CO.,
41, Poultry, London.

LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN
of APPROVED SPECIFICS and SPECIAL
PREPARATIONS.
"Fair hand, smooth skin, how beautiful ye are."
AUROSINE (the New Remedy)
Preserves the Hands, the Skin, the Lips, pre-
venting Chaps and Roughness, removing traces of ex-
cessive sun, freckles, cold and sea air, smooths the sur-
face, whitens, renders supple, and imparts healthy tint
to the skin, freckles without injuring the pores, is most
pleasant to use, quite colourless, and not greasy. Highly
serviceable in cases where the skin is abraded. Excel-
lent for cracked lips, tetter, and sore lips. Vegetable,
not mineral, agreeable in perfume. In bottles, 1s.,
1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d.

"Her teeth were pure as virgin ivory."
**ANTISEPTIC TOOTH TINC-
TURE or LIQUID DENTIFRICE.**
The best and finest preparation for the Teeth and
Gums. Is confidently recommended. While whitening
the Teeth, it preserves the Enamel, hardens the
Gums, improves their colour, cleanses and fixes the
Teeth, and counteracts decay. Disguises tobacco
odour, and sweetens the breath. In bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d.,
and 2s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 3d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 9d.

"Depression fled and vital force returned."
BERBERINE.
For Deranged Liver, Indigestion, and Constipa-
tion. This valuable remedy removes Headache,
Nausea, and Biliousness. Cleans healthfully, gives
tone to the stomach, dissipates dulness, giddiness, and
prostration. There is no equal remedy as BERBE-
RINE for Colic or Aching in the Loins and Kidneys.
It is admittedly unrivalled, and all who suffer from any
of these distressing ailments will do well to employ
this avowed remedy. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles,
1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; post free 1s. 3d. and 3s.

"Its fragrance and cleansing powers were seen."
DORÉ'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
THE NEW TOILET REQUISITE.
Is unquestionably the Soap of the Day. It owns
nothing superior, being practically perfect in purity and
strength, to thoroughly cleanse the skin, while free
from soda. Lathers instantaneously, is perfectly solu-
ble, luxurious in washing or shaving. A single trial
convinces. DORÉ'S TRANSPARENT SOAP
maintains the skin's natural complexion, while bene-
fitting it, while its emollient properties are undoubted.
In boxes, 1s. and 1s. 6d., containing three cakes each.

"I breathe again, and freely court the breeze."
GLYKALINE.
THE APPROVED REMEDY FOR
Curing Coughs, Catarrhs, and similar ailments. Miss
Melville, 40, Upper Manners Street, Swansea, writes
to Messrs. Leath and Ross:—"My niece for the past
five years has suffered from Hay Fever, and could not
get anything to relieve it until she heard of your
GLYKALINE. It has done her much good. Hers
was a stubborn case, and I send this to you, hop-
ing that others may find the benefit from GLYKALINE."
Of this approved remedy for diseases of the respiratory
tract, the best and speediest specific for coughs, colds,
catarrh, asthma, and influenza, another correspondent
(Mrs. Bruce, Lesarrach, Roserea) says:—"It acted
almost miraculously with me. In a bad case of bron-
chitis, I could not use any time, and was perfectly
cured." GLYKALINE effectively relieves disorders
of the mucous membrane, so prevalent at this season,
and relieves the breathing. For Coughs and Colds
this remedy is unprecedented. "Talon Rouge,"
writing in *Vanity Fair* under date March 17, 1877,
says:—"This medicine has the valuable property of
curing cold in the head. The discoverer ought to be
ranked among the benefactors of the human race."
The other morning I woke with the feeling of general
depression, the certain precursor of a catarrh. I sped
to the nearest chemist's, found the longed-for remedy,
and BEFORE NIGHT WAS PERFECTLY CURED. It is
called GLYKALINE. This independent contri-
butor to the *Illustrated Medical Review* writes:—"GLYKALINE
takes the internal cold, and relieves the most ob-
stinate cold. He bears witness in his
letter to the healing properties of this remarkable spe-
cific, sure and prompt to relieve the sufferer. GLYKA-
LINE is sold in bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.;
post free, 1s. 3d., 3s., and 4s. 9d. Full directions with
each bottle. Sold by all Chemists."

"Balm sleep gave her repose."
NEURALINE.
THE APPROVED SPECIFIC
Cures Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nerve Pains. Its
reliable for Rheumatism, Gout, and Sciatica, and
invaluable for Face-Ache. Often acts instantaneously,
giving freedom from pain and enduring relief, however
intense has been the attack. NEURALINE is cele-
brated as a sure specific. In many cases a single appli-
cation effects a permanent cure. Sir James Matheson
receives the following testimony in the following letter
from Mr. Edgar of Bute Lighthouse, Island of Lewis,
N.B.:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot fully express her thanks
to Lady Matheson for the NEURALINE. It proved
the most successful remedy she had ever
applied. The relief was most instantaneous."
NEURALINE is sold by all Chemists in bottles,
1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Illus-
trated directions with each.

"Grateful and good as dew on parched soil."
OZONISED OIL.
THE NEW PREPARATION
FOR THE HAIR.
Nourishes and improves it, arrests decay and weak-
ness, stimulates the growth, and eradicates prejudicial
influences while strengthening the fibre. Not being
a dye, this new OIL is easily applied, being merely
required to be brushed well into the roots. Confiden-
tially recommended by purchasers and corre-
spondents. Sold in bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 9d.;
post free, 1s. 3d., 1s. 9d., 3s.

"Essential curative, most welcome."
OPONTALGIC ESSENCE.
A Liquid Stopping for Decayed Teeth.
Rapidly applied, speedily hardens, completely pro-
tects the exposed nerve, gives perfect security and
ease, causes no inconvenience, and aids mastication.
It is of simple application. This valuable pre-
paration attested by many cures is sold in bottles,
1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; post free, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

"Nature regained her normal powers."
**PHOSPHO-MURIATE OF QUI-
NINE.** A SPECIAL PREPARATION
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.
This Specific has extraordinary claims upon the
reader's attention. It may be honestly said to resuscitate
and reinvigorate the failing system, as it removes Lassitude,
Headache, Sleeplessness, while restoring the dis-
turbed temper, strengthening the memory, equalising
the spirits, and correcting the ravages made by Ner-
vousness, Excitement, and Depression. All who
suffer from Exhaustion and Brain-weariness may rely
on deriving relief from this peculiarly powerful resto-
rative. Directions with each bottle, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d.,
and 4s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 3d., 3s., and 4s. 9d.

"Insidious, undermining foes, begone!"
WORM POWDERS.
Specially prepared from *Chenopodium*
Anthelminticum. Suitable for both adults and chil-
dren. Most effective in expelling Worms, especially
the small kinds. Parents should remember that the
injurious effects caused by Worms are very serious,
not only to the physical system of children, but to
their mental development, as the balance of Nature
is constantly disturbed, and the irritation of
parts. These WORM POWDERS remove inter-
stinal Worms of large size, and give speedy relief.
With directions, price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., post free.

"Remove the Cause, and the Effect shall cease."
PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR
COMMON COMPLAINTS, and complete
Catalogue of Homoeopathic Medicines, Medicine
Cases, and List of London and Provincial Homoeo-
pathic Practitioners, with Catalogue of useful
Homoeopathic Works, sent post free on application
to
LEATH and ROSS,
PUBLISHERS and HOMOEOPATHIC
CHEMISTS,
THE PHARMACY,
ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and 9, VERE
STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BIRTH
On the 27th ult., at Buenos Ayres, the wife of JUAN
DRYSDALE, of a son (by cable).

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
SUBSTANTIAL Artistic Furniture
(REGD.)
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM COURT
ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77, and 79,
Hampstead Road, near Tottenham Court Road,
London. CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery,
Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper
Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pianos, &c.,
and every other requisite for completely furnishing a
house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with
guaranteed quality.

FURNITURE.
OETZMANN and CO.
OETZMANN and CO.'S BED-
ROOM SUITES.—One of the largest and best
assortment in the kingdom to select from, displayed
in Showrooms 228 feet long, with Bedsteads and Bed-
ding fitted up for inspection. Bedroom Suite, con-
sisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand,
Toilet Table and Glass, Towel Ariser, 3 Chairs, and
Pedestal Cupboard, from 55 guineas complete. Some
new and elegant designs, at 15, 18, and 21 guineas.
Large and handsomely decorated Bedroom Suites, in
Ash, Pitch Pine, and other Woods, at 28, 35, 50, and 75
guineas. Also in Black and Gold, and Walnut and
gold, from 50 guineas upwards. Illustrations post free.

THE "KENSINGTON" DRAW-
ING-ROOM SUITE.—New artistic design in
Mahogany and inlaid, or in Black and Gold, consisting
of a couch, two easy and four chairs, upholstered with
hair, and finished in the best manner, 18 guineas; or
covered in rich silk tapestry and fringed, 20 guineas.
Every one about to furnish should see this elegant
suite, on view in the Show-rooms. A variety of other
designs from 10 to 150 guineas.

THE "CANTERBURY" EARLY
ENGLISH DINING ROOM SUITE.
420 nos.; in Solid American Walnut or Oak, consist-
ing of a Sideboard with two drawers and cup-
boards with beveled plate-glass back; an extending
dining-table; six chairs, and two arm chairs, seat-
stuffed all hair, and covered in Leather or Tapestry.
Illustrations of this Suite post free on application.

CARPETS.
OETZMANN & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN
IN CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO. are
selling an immense stock of superior quality Brussels
Carpets, newest and best designs, at 3s. 3d. per yard.
These goods are considerably below present value. A
visit of inspection respectfully solicited. A large
importation of fine quality Foreign Carpets now on
view.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE "WINDSOR" CARPETS.
NEW ARTISTIC BORDERED AND
FRINGED SEAMLESS CARPETS, of superior
quality, in 100 and Reversible, made in all the
New Art Colourings, are very durable. A large
assortment in various designs and sizes.
8 ft. 3 in. by 7 ft. 20s. od. 12 ft. by 10 ft. 6in. 42s. od.
9 ft. by 7 ft. 6in. 22s. 6d. 13 ft. 6in. by 10 ft. 6in. 47s. 6d.
9 ft. by 9 ft. 27s. od. 12 ft. by 12 ft. 48s. od.
10 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 31s. 6d. 13 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 55s. 9d.
12 ft. by 9 ft. 36s. od. 15 ft. by 12 ft. 60s. od.
The Windsor Borders and Fringes, 5 ft. by
3 ft. suitable for Hearth, Dressing Table, or Bedside,
5s. 1d.



DRAWN BY CHARLES GREEN

"My lord was dressed becomingly in black velvet."

DOROTHY FORSTER

By WALTER BESANT,

AUTHOR OF "ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN," "THE CAPTAIN'S ROOM," "THE REVOLT OF MAN," &c., &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXXVIII. (continued)

On Thursday morning he received a letter from the Vicar Apostolic, which afforded him great consolation, although, to hear some men talk and to read some things written, there is nothing in all that religion but hypocrisy and deceptions. As if we are not all men and women—that is to say, mortal and doomed to die, and after death the next world, wherefore, though I doubt not the exceeding wickedness and cruelty of many Popes, Inquisitors, and Cardinals, needs must that they, as well as we ourselves, sometimes contemplate soberly and with prayer the condition of their souls, and especially at the awful time when Death is appointed and now nigh at hand. The Vicar's letter, therefore, which I have seen—and a most beautiful and truly religious letter it is—gave my Lord great support, and even happiness. On that day he confessed, communicated, and heard Mass, together with Lord Widdrington; for several days before his death he steadfastly fasted, and refused to take any wine, although he suffered from a grievous cough. As for fasting, that is no doubt a help to most of us in spiritual things, as it leaves the brain free from the gross humours generated by strong meat, and in a manner clears away from the eyes the mists which obscure our sight and sense of Heavenly things. "But," said Father Pippard, in that memorandum of his, "he wanted none of these helps, for he was visibly helped with an extraordinary

grace, which appeared in his countenance and in all his behaviour, to the admiration of all that beheld him."

In the evening before his execution he sat up writing letters of farewell to his wife, his mother, his brother Charles, and others. In the first, which the poor soul showed to me, he said that Lord Nithsdale had escaped. Alas! The news of that escape fell upon our hearts (I mean on mine especially) as a reproach. For we should have used something of the same way with Lord Derwentwater had it not been ordered otherwise. As regards his brother Charles, it is sad to relate that Lord Townshend, Secretary of State, forbade his taking leave of his brother, so great was the rancour with which these young men were regarded. (It is very well known how he afterwards escaped from Newgate while under sentence of death. A few years later he married the Countess of Newburgh in her own right, and hath children, so that the noble line of Radcliffe will be continued, with another title and rank equal to that which hath been lost.)

As for what passed in the Tower on the morning of the execution, it was related on the conclusion of Father Pippard's letter. He said that he went early to the Tower, not expecting to be admitted, but, contrary to his expectation, being permitted to pass into the Earl's room, he found Lord Widdrington with him, and both on their knees at prayers, but with this difference, that Lord Widdrington could not read his for the weeping and tears which choked his voice, while

Lord Derwentwater was reading his aloud, and with a sedate and audible voice. Whereupon Father Pippard at first, and hastily, concluded that the latter had been reprieved and the former sentenced. But it was the contrary: for Lord Widdrington had come to tell his brother prisoner that he himself had received a reprieve (the news was not brought to him until eight o'clock that morning); and he was weeping to see the constancy, resignation, and Christian grace displayed by his brother-in-arms who was to suffer what he himself escaped.

Presently word was brought that the coaches were come for the two who were to be executed. Wherefore Mr. Pippard begged Lord Widdrington to say anything he had to say as quickly as he could. But all he had to say was, with many tears, that if he were to live a thousand years he should never forget the courage and resignation which he that day witnessed. So he went away, and Lord Derwentwater betook himself to confession and prayers, which done, he walked down to the coach, even the keepers, buffeters, and guards yes, and the common soldiers, being dissolved in tears, and he alone preserving a calm and composed countenance.

My Lord was dressed becomingly in black velvet, wearing a beaver hat with a black plume, black hose, and black leather shoes with silver buckles. Round his neck was hanging a gold crucifix, and in his hand he carried a Book of Devotion. Before reaching the scaffold he was joined by the Vicar Apostolic. Then, I suppose for form's

sake, he was again offered his life if he would renounce his faith and his loyalty, but he put the offer by gravely, saying that it would be too dear a purchase.

When they came to the City Bars the Sheriffs informed him that they had prepared a room for him near the scaffold in case he desired to retire for a time. He thanked them, and accepted their offer, spending half-an-hour with the priests in prayer. Lord Kenmure, who was accompanied by his eldest son, joined him in this dismal chamber.

Then came the last scene; the shedding of that noble blood and the flight of that sweet soul to Heaven. Even if the Romish doctrine of Purgatory were true, of which we have no Scriptural warrant (though the thought must be consoling to many a poor mother whose son has been cut off in open sin), I cannot but believe that the sacrifice of a life thus laid down as a voluntary offering, according to the teaching of the priests, and with many heartfelt prayers, must have been received, and that Lord Derwentwater's soul is now at peace and in happiness among the blessed.

Mr. Hilyard was among those who stood on Tower Hill to see the sad sight. I believe that the people of London take a peculiar pleasure in witnessing spectacles the thought of which fills one's heart with horror, so that whether it be a Wretch in a Pillory, or a Hussy being whipped before an Alderman, or a Rogue flogged at a Cart Tail, or a Hanging at Tyburn, or a Beheading on Tower Hill, they cannot choose but sally forth and stand in thousands, yea, and for hours together, so eager are they to behold the Deportment and Carriage of the Sufferer, comparing him with others his predecessors, applauding or reproving, according to his courage or his cowardice. Mr. Hilyard, whatever else he might be, was always a Londoner. Something of the same temper, I suppose, was possessed by the Athenians, who were always running after some new thing.

"There was never," said Mr. Hilyard, "so great a crowd of people gathered together on Tower Hill; men there were of every condition, with fine ladies in the windows, and though many thought that the punishment was just, there were none (of those who stood around me) but thought it excessive. For why, all men asked, were Lord Derwentwater and Lord Kenmure condemned and the rest relieved? What had these two done worse than those who were with them? Why was not Lord Widdrington, who was older, and should have been wiser, with them? Such questions passed from one to the other, not in whispers, but loudly, so that I think the character of the King will hardly gain, whatever may be the effect of these punishments in the North. Truly a King should be clement. 'Mercy and truth preserve the King: and his throne is upheld by mercy.'

"The crowd began at daybreak, even before; nay, there were persons who came on the night before, and made fires on Tower Hill to warm them by, for the night was very cold. There was some idle talk about a rescue, and of destroying the scaffold, but that passed away, and, indeed, the Jacobites in these days have to keep snug. Yet they were on Tower Hill by hundreds, and were cursing the Duke of Brunswick in whispers, and shedding tears for the two Lords long before the time for the Execution.

"I first saw my Lord when he came forth from the chamber which the Sheriffs caused to be made for him. Sir John Fryer went before him. After him came two Popish priests and a great company, though who they were I know not. When he mounted the steps and stood upon the black scaffold before all the people, his face was pale but his eye was steady. To my thinking he looked upon the great multitude much as, in the persecution of Diocletian, a Christian martyr may have looked upon the gaping crowds assembled to see him die, and to wonder why he could not save his life by a pinch of incense. Then a silence fell upon all, save for the sobs of some and the muttered prayers of others, so that you would have thought yourself in some great church—"

A church, indeed! For such an occasion the Tower Hill was nothing but the Temple of the Living GOD, and the scaffold was an Altar of Sacrifice, and my Lord a true Martyr and Confessor of his Faith and Loyalty.

"He spoke a few words to Sir John Fryer, and then, kneeling down before us all, prayed for a good while. But none of the crowd spake or moved, and I saw the tears running down all cheeks. This done, he rose and spoke earnestly for a minute or two with one of the Sheriffs, and taking a paper from his pocket, unfolded it, and read in a steady, loud voice, so that all might hear, his last Dying Speech and Confession. Confession, I call it, because he confessed and declared manfully that he owned allegiance to none but the Prince, his lawful King, and if it seemed otherwise by his plea of guilty, he begged that he might be understood as not intending to acknowledge King George as his lawful Sovereign. Why, it seems to me, so noble and so pitiful was his speech, that were there in this realm but half-a-dozen like unto him, so noble and so generous, the Protestant Succession would be ruined.

"This done, he repeated a penitential Psalm, and uttered audibly (many of the people saying 'Amen!') after him, as if they were in church) certain ejaculations. After this he knelt in prayer once more, and this time many of the company on the scaffold, yea, even the executioner himself, knelt and prayed with him, weeping. He then rose and removed his wig and coat, which the keeper should have had, but the executioner claimed as his own, and there was an unseemly dispute, during which my Lord stood quiet, only whispering a few words to one of the priests. This settled, he examined the block, and pointed out very calmly a rough place which might hurt his neck. This the executioner chopped away.

"After this, he said in a loud voice, so that all should hear, 'I forgive all that are concerned in my execution, and I forgive all the world.'

"According to custom, the executioner asked his forgiveness. Then, all being done, he knelt and laid his head upon the block. I suppose that he gave certain instructions to the headsman. One of the priests bent over him and gave him, as I understood the gesture, the last absolution as to one in *articulo mortis*. Then he said in a loud voice, 'Dear Jesus, be merciful to me. Dear Jesus, be merciful to me. Dear Jesus—' Then fell the axe, and at this single blow the head was severed from the body." Here Mr. Hilyard stopped in his narrative, and we wept together.

What have any, of all those who knew and loved that gallant youth, done since but weep and cry at the mere thought of his noble death, and the cruel loss to all? Yet weeping will not bring him back. Oh! if every tear shed that day had been a drop of molten lead, there was one woman who would have rejoiced to pour all upon the head of the hard and revengeful George, called King of this realm. George hath now gone to his account, and I hope that this woman was Christian enough before he died to pray that his heavy sin might be forgiven him.

The Earl's servant, Francis Wilson, received the head in a red velvet cloth, and carried it away with him, no one molesting him. The body, no coffin or hearse having been provided, was laid in a hackney coach, and so taken to the Tower, where it lay for three days, when it was taken away by night to a surgeon, who embalmed it and laid it in a coffin with the head. The coffin was carried first to Dagenham Park, near Romford, where the widowed Countess was residing for a time, and thence, travelling by night, it was taken to Dilton and buried in his own chapel. As for his heart, it was placed in a casket and sent to Angers, where it was given to a convent of English nuns.

As for the Prince, for whose sake this and so many other lives

were laid down, he had already fled from Scotland and landed at Gravelines two days before Lord Derwentwater's death, and I know not what were his emotions on hearing of his early friend's tragic end. But the Queen Mother was deeply affected. I saw the Countess once more before I left London; she was then staying at a house in the country, not far from London, called Kensington Gravel Pits. She was composed and resigned, but the old vivacity was gone, and her once bright eyes were dull. She confessed that it was her duty to live for the children, but for whom she would have prayed for death. Sad it was to see the sweet, fair-haired boy, not yet four years old, clinging to his mother's knee, wondering why her eyes were always full of tears. They could not take away the child's estates, because in them the Earl had only a life interest; but he had lost his title, though every one always called him the Earl. What mattered title or estate if he had not also lost his father? We talked very movingly together for some hours, confessing to each other that we had done foolishly and ignorantly (yet we believed what we were told, and what can women do more?) in urging on men who were so full of loyalty, and yet hesitated to strike, being better acquainted than we were with the dangers and the consequences. Yet we agreed that the cause was most just and righteous, and must prosper in the end if England is to look for peace and Heaven's blessing. But for a long time there could be no hope of success unless in the changed temper of the people.

It was on this, the last time I saw her, that she gave me the precious gift of her dead husband, with the words which he wished her to use. I have already spoken of this gift. So we parted, with kisses and more tears, and I saw the poor distracted creature no more.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TOM'S ESCAPE

ALL the story which I set myself to tell has now been written down, except only the manner and way of Tom's escape from Newgate, which was as follows. We were not neglecting his affairs all the while; but Mr. Hilyard had much difficulty in finding an honest sea Captain. The man who was presently recommended to him was a certain smuggler or fisherman, named Shipman—a good name for one in his profession—who had a fast-sailing schooner or hoy, in which he carried on his trade. We were assured that we could thoroughly trust this man, and that, whether for carrying a cargo of Nantz, or a parcel of lace, or a Jacobite gentleman, or a highwayman, or a Jesuit priest, or any other secret commodity, backwards or forwards across the water, the man had not his equal, whether for safety, secrecy, or despatch. His terms were high; but then, in such times, one must pay for honesty. Thus, we were to give him fifty guineas for landing Tom upon the coast of France; but he knew beforehand that he had to do with a prisoner of distinction, for whose capture a much larger sum than fifty guineas would be offered. Surely a man who takes fifty guineas, and keeps his word, when treachery would have given him a thousand pounds, is worth waiting for.

We waited for him, therefore, until the end of February, when Mr. Hilyard found him, opened negotiations, and presently took me to meet him at a place called Limehouse. In appearance he was quite another guess kind of fellow from the Judas Iscariot of Wapping, having a rough and honest face, with clear eyes, which looked straight. We soon came to terms. He declared that he could not afford to take less than fifty guineas for the trip; that times like these were brisk for honest sailors like himself, who troubled not themselves about party matters, and cared not a sour herring which was King and which Pretender; and that he must make the best of his market. He then gave us to understand that the gentleman (whose name he knew not, and said he desired not to know, nor why he wished to leave his native shores) would not be the first by a great many whom he had carried across to France, and not one caught yet. For his own part, the more the merrier, and all the better for his old woman and the children: and he should not care if the Pretender's friends had a rising every month, nor if he was asked to carry King George and the Prince of Wales across to Holland out of the way. The fellow was so hearty, and laughed, and had so honest a face, that one could not choose but trust him. Therefore, I agreed, and instructed Mr. Hilyard to make all other arrangements with him, as that he was not to have his money till his passenger was on board and the ship ready to drop down stream; that he was to be anchored off Leigh, in Essex, so as to avoid suspicion; and that he was, as soon as he had his schooner ready for sailing, to come to London, there to be at our service.

This done, I began to clench the business with my friendly turnkey. *Nota bene* that, all through these troubles of Frank Radcliffe's illness and my Lord's execution, either Mr. Hilyard or myself went daily to Newgate to cheer and encourage Tom, whose courage was now, what with the backsliding of his chaplain and the fate of Lord Derwentwater, as one may say, sunk down into his boots, almost beyond the power of a bottle to lift it up, nor did he derive any satisfaction save from the continual cursing of Mr. Patten. We were so careful lest he should in his cups say a word which might cause suspicion, that we told him nothing of our design.

Now, however, that we had secured our ship, it was necessary, without further delay, to open the business more fully with my friendly warder, Cropp. If he failed, but not unless, Mr. Hilyard should go to the honest Pitts, the Governor, and promise that greedy rogue all he asked. Therefore I went to the prison, where the worthy Cropp sat in the lobby or anteroom; but, instead of going straight through, I stopped, and, pulling out my handkerchief, began to cry and to wipe my eyes.

"Alas!" I said, "the trials must soon come on. Think you, good Cropp, that my brother's case will be the first?"

"That, your ladyship," he replied, jingling his keys, "is more than we warders know. First or last matters little, considering what the end must be."

"Lady Nithsdale," I said—"ah! happy woman!—is said to have found a friend and helper among the guards of the Tower. But then, the Tower is not Newgate."

"Belike she did," he replied. "Friends can always be found, even in Newgate, by the unhappy, if they go the right way to work."

"Ah!" I whispered, "would to Heaven that I could find such a compassionate heart in Newgate, and how richly would I reward him!" I observed that his eyes twinkled and his fingers clutched as though already grasping the reward.

"Why," he said, "as for that, and if it could be done without Mr. Pitts' knowledge, and was made well worth a body's while—"

"What do you call, Mr. Cropp, worth a body's while?"

"Why, to be plain, Madam," he said, "do you think I did not know your tricks and your ways when you began with your soft looks and your guinea here and your half a guinea there, what it meant? Let us come to business without further shilly-shally. What is it you want me to do, and for how much?"

"As for what I want you to do," I replied, "it is simple and easy, and I will tell you presently; as for the reward, you shall have something in hand—say ten guineas; but until General Forster is safe across the water, not a penny more."

"I cannot send him across the water. But still—how much will your Ladyship offer?"

"Why—shall I say fifty guineas?"

He laughed in my face.

"Fifty guineas! Why, he was the General of the Forces and he

is a Member of Parliament! Fifty guineas for the Man under the Rose? Sure, Madam, you seem to understand very little what your brother is worth in such a market as this. Fifty guineas? Well, if that is all, there is an end."

I informed him that General Forster was not like Lord Nithsdale, a man of a great estate, but, on the other hand, that his estates had been all sold up, so that he had nothing at all but what he would get at the death of his father. But he stiffly refused to do business, as he called it, on such shabby terms, and I was forced to raise my price. He was truly a most exorbitant creature, and refused to do anything until I gave him fifty guineas down and an offer in writing to give him four hundred and fifty guineas more on my brother's escape being assured. The fellow had some education, it seems, and could read and write. I think he had been a kind of lawyer's clerk, who had been put into this place in return for some services. "If," he said, "you make me the offer, I can put it into Mr. Pitts' hands should you play me false. Go away then, Madam, and write it down, and bring the fifty pounds before we have any more dealings or talk."

"But if," I said, "you play me false, and, after taking the fifty pounds, do not go on with the business?"

"Five hundred guineas," he replied, "though little enough reward for the escape of the General and the risk I run, is a mighty great sum for me. Your Ladyship need not fear."

I went away therefore, and presently wrote on a piece of paper words which might have brought me to prison too, if this fellow showed them. For I said that I, Dorothy Forster, sister of General Forster, then in Newgate Gaol, solemnly pledged myself to give one Cropp, warder or turnkey in the said gaol, the sum of four hundred and fifty guineas sterling as soon as the said General Forster was out of the gaol.

Next I sought my friend Purdy, the blacksmith, where I lodged, and told him that I wanted his services, but secretly, and without a word said to his wife, or his prentices, or any living soul. He swore very readily to the greatest silence on the matter. Then I asked him whether, in case I put into his hand an impression in wax of a key, he would make me its counterpart in iron. He smiled, guessing very easily what I designed, and said that such an imitation was a thing belonging to his trade, and that he would undertake to make me such a key in a very little while, and nobody to guess or suspect a word of the matter.

I lost no time at all, but went back to the prison, found the worthy Mr. Cropp, who was waiting for me, and gave him the earnest money which he asked—namely, fifty guineas in a purse.

"So," he said, "this is business. And what next can I do to please your Ladyship?"

I told him that I wanted an impression in wax of the Master Key, which for the moment was all I would ask of him. This he made for me, and gave me very readily, only imploring that should the possession of this be discovered, or the plot be prevented by any untoward misfortune, it should never be divulged how I got the key. And again he threatened if the money was not paid after Mr. Forster's escape, to put my paper in the hands of a Justice, by which he said, I knew how truthfully, he could ensure my being put to death with all the barbarities proper for the crime.

In this simple method, without troubling Mr. Hilyard to complete his grand plot, and without any regard to what he called the dramatic situation, I obtained that most invaluable aid to an escape, a Master Key.

Now it was hard to keep my counsel during this time, for on the one hand I had to restrain the impatience of Mr. Hilyard, who would still be urging me to let him follow up the overtures he had made with Mr. Pitts, who indeed expected it, for his own part, and, the sum of 10,000*l.* having been mentioned between them, began to throw out hints not only to Mr. Hilyard but to myself, so that I was obliged to let him be plainly told that for the present at least nothing could be done. When I consider the number of escapes that were made from Newgate, I am amazed that this man and his warders and assistants were not brought to justice. Perhaps, however, the Ministry were not unwilling that the prisoners should escape. Lady Cowper told me, after all was done, that she had a strange offer before they were all brought up to London—that General Forster should be allowed to escape, if she pleased, upon the road. It came to her from Baron Bernstoff, through Mademoiselle Schutz, his niece. She told me further that at the time she was concerned chiefly about Mr. Clavering and his son, so that she did not heed the offer. But this explained why at the first she spoke so much about neglecting the chances of getting off while on the road. It rejoices me to think that so many brave fellows got clean away, but surely a generous King would have given them their pardon rather than suffer them to get off by this ignominious way of bribing a gaoler.

But while the greedy Mr. Pitts (who I suppose prays for such another rebellion every day) looked for no less a sum than 10,000*l.*, he knew not that his turnkey had been beforehand with him, and his most important prisoner was on the point of escaping and he never a penny the richer. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to think how this great rogue was outwitted, and of his discomfiture and rage when he found the bird was flown. I would have cheated the turnkey as well, but could not, having pledged my word.

It was not until the morning of March the 6th, the week after my Lord was butchered, that Mr. Hilyard reported to me first that our skipper was now in London, having left his vessel off the coast at Leigh; next, that he had bought four strong and capable saddle-horses, which were now standing in the stables of the Salutation Tavern, Newgate Street, and could be saddled in readiness for any time.

"And now," he said, "for Heaven's sake, Miss Dorothy, delay no longer. Let me see Mr. Pitts and close with this very day."

"To-morrow you shall," I replied, "unless—; but first, oh! my only friend! first, I pray thee, do exactly as I bid for this day. To-morrow, if I fail, which kind Heaven forbid, you shall have your turn."

He begged me to give him his instructions.

I told him, first, that the day was actually come and my own preparations made, that nothing could be done until after dark, nor then until such time as the streets were clear of people; that in my judgment it would be at some time between nine in the evening and midnight that we should want the horses. Therefore that the skipper should have them saddled in readiness, and should wait in the stables from eight o'clock or so until we came for him, and for the love of the Lord, not to get drunk.

Mr. Hilyard opened his eyes very wide at this, as you may believe, and looked grave, but forbore to speak except to promise that he would most faithfully and strictly carry out my instructions, and so departed, leaving me anxious indeed, but now hopeful.

What I had was a Master Key; what I wanted was the opportunity of using it without being observed. That chance must be sought after dark, and pretty late, when prisoners are all locked up and turnkeys and warders off guard.

Then I went back to the Prison, where I found Tom sitting in his chamber, but not alone. Alas! how different was the behaviour of the prisoners in Newgate from that of my Lord in the Tower! There was dignity, with the virtues of repentance, faith, and charity. Here there was constant drinking, with the smoking of tobacco and everlasting railing, quarrelling, and dispute, one prisoner with another. But I will speak no more of the Press Yard and its horrid sights.

There was a custom of visiting the prisoners, bringing them

presents of wine, spirits, tobacco, meat, and so forth; and, as regards the better sort, talking with them, many gentlemen finding it a curious entertainment to pass the afternoon conversing with a man who would probably in a few weeks have his head and limbs plastered with pitch and stuck upon Temple Bar; it was interesting, no doubt, to think that the man, who sat with them was going to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. As for themselves, they were honest Jacobites all, who were yet in no mood for undergoing that penalty; they were quite ready to sing loyal songs in a tavern, applaud loyal lines in the theatre, drink loyal toasts, frequent loyal coffee-houses, and, in fact, give the Prince every support short of fighting. With Tom there were sitting three of these gentlemen, not prisoners, though for the principles they professed, and the encouragement they had always given to the fighting men of the Cause, they ought all to have been under lock and key if there were any justice in the world (but of that there seems mighty little). As for Tom himself, it was pitiful to see a man so pulled down by confinement, and trouble, and want of exercise; for his ruddy cheeks were pale and flabby; his once fresh bright eye was yellow; his hands shook, and so did his lip, and his eyes were full of anxiety. He sat in the midst of his comforters as Job sat in the midst of Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar. And, like these three Sons of Consolation, who showed their friendliness in girding at the patriarch and imputing unto him secret sins, so did these three worthy gentlemen, each with a pipe of tobacco in his mouth, and happy in the consciousness that his own neck stood in little fear of being stretched, deliver their minds at large on the mistakes made by the English forces in the Campaign, which to be sure was an easy thing to do, and discourse freely (which was not a kind thing to do towards a gentleman in Tom's position) on the executions at Liverpool and Preston, the bloodthirsty temper of the Government, the miserable outlook of the unfortunate prisoners; and the cruelty and barbarity of the punishment inflicted. Lord Wintoun's case, they said, would occupy the Earls for some weeks yet, after which, no doubt, Tom would be put upon his trial. Then they began to advise, all with contrary opinions, what kind of defence he should set up. Defence there was none, because, first of all, Tom was, more than any of the others, except Colonel Oxbridge and Captain Gascoigne, involved in the designs hatched in London (which, if they had been carried out, would have set all England in a flame); next, he had been the first to proclaim the Prince; and then he had actually been General of the English Forces. What could he plead in extenuation of these crimes?

"Gentlemen," I said, presently, because it seemed to me as if they were about to argue the case and conduct the whole trial to its gloomy end, which would take all the day. "Gentlemen, let me say that my brother's case will not be bettered by our talking about it beforehand. If on reflection you have any counsel which may serve us in this juncture pray bestow it upon us, but 'tis idle to advise with a man upon trial for his life unless you have something that may help. So, if you please, gentlemen, and as my brother hath important affairs with me this day, I will ask you to leave him now and kindly come to-morrow."

"Nay," said Tom—men being like most men, dull at seeing more than plain words mean—"nay, my affairs may wait a day, Dorothy. Wherefore, let us send for a tankard and—"

"By your leave, brother," I said, "I have letters from the North which may not be delayed." I spoke so earnestly that the three gentlemen rose, and, with many promises to come again soon and comfort the prisoner, retired.

"Now, Dorothy," cried Tom, testily, "what the devil is this wonderful business? Cannot a man have a single half hour with his friends?"

"Friends! Yes, Tom, they are valuable and worthy friends, indeed, who egg on their companions to peril their lives and sit down themselves. I warrant you they drink the Prince's health every day. Oh! Tom, what said my father? That he gets best out of the fray who goes in last. What said my Lady? Nay, I reproach you not, Tom. You shall never say that I reproached you. But—friends you call them? Cowardly betrayers of brave men I call them. Colonel Oxbridge, at least, and Captain Gascoigne cast in their lot with us, even though they deceived us all. But this coffee-house loyalty! Why, they would like nothing better than to sit together of an evening, and tell how they went to see you hanged, drawn, and quartered, and how you looked the while. And, oh! the pity of it! And what a gallant fellow was there. And so another pipe."

"Why, Dorothy," said Tom—but he shivered at mention of the word hanging—"what ails the lass to-day? Your colour comes and goes, and why are you crying?"

"I am crying, Tom," I said, because, in truth, there were tears and catchings of the breath, those outward signs of woman's weakness and her agitation; "I am crying, Tom, because I think that you have done with such false friends for ever."

"Devil take me," he said, dropping into his chair, "if I know what she means."

"You shall soon know." With this I lugged out my key. "This, Tom," I whispered, "is nothing less than the Master Key. With this in your hand you can walk out whenever you please, that is, whenever you are not likely to be seen and followed."

He took the key from me, and looked at it as one might look at a strange monster.

"The Master Key," he murmured. "Why, then—I may cheat the gibbet yet."

"Oh! Tom," I seized him by the hand, "if ever there was an occasion for prudence it is this. Keep sober this evening if ever you want to drink again. Your chance, very likely your only chance, is to-night."

I then told him that I had secured him a passage by an unsuspected ship, that we had got horses ready, which should be waiting at the stables of the Salutation Tavern, a short distance from the Prison, that night; that I would be either outside the prison gates or with the horses.

"Dorothy," he cried, changing countenance, "is this thine own doing, child?"

He took me in his arms and kissed me, shedding tears, and declaring that he was not worth the trouble that he caused the best of sisters, as he chose to call me. But I would have no time wasted in such tenderness.

"Think, Tom," I said; "you have to make your opportunity. Will you wait until the governor is abed and asleep?"

"Nay," he said, "there is also his man sits within the door all night. There must be another way."

I had not thought of the governor's man. Yet I ought to have known that the governor would not be left alone in his own house. Here was another and an unforeseen difficulty.

"It is the fellow they call Cropp," said Tom.

"Cropp?" I asked. "Then we shall have no trouble with him."

So I told Tom all, and how I had got the key.

"Come," he said, "I think I see a way, but we must tell my man, Thomas Lee. Thy brother, Dorothy, hath been truly a great fool: but he has some mother wit left."

So we talked very earnestly for half an hour, and when I went out I found Jonas in the lobby, and told him what he was to do if necessary, and then, all being arranged, I came away.

He who hath never contrived a plot cannot know the difficulties of carrying it through. It was to be, first of all, my own design, confided to none but Tom, and to him only at the last moment; to Mr. Hilward, and to him only in part; yet there were besides, the captain,

the turnkey, my brother's servant Tom Lee, and the blacksmith who made the key. Any one of these was enough to spoil all. Truly, those who deal in conspiracies must go for ever in fear and trembling, every man concerned knowing that he can purchase a pardon by revealing the names of his associates.

In early March the days begin to lengthen. The sun is twelve hours in the sky. We should have six hours at least of darkness before us, supposing that it was eleven of the clock before Tom found out his way. There was nothing meantime that I could do.

(To be concluded in our next)



THE *Quarterly* once said: "The Memoirs of Marshal Bugeaud" (Hurst and Blackett) are certainly far more worth writing than those of nine out of ten who have been the idols of biographers. Nevertheless we wish Miss Yonge had carried yet further the work of compression. She has reduced M. d'Ideville's three big volumes to two moderate ones; but, though the result will be read with much interest by those who have time to go into the subject, it will scarcely make the Duke of Isly's life popular (as we should like it to be) with the class who delight in the brief popular lives of Nicholson and the Lawrences. Bugeaud can't be called a Roman Catholic Havelock, though M. Veillot greatly praised him for wearing a holy medal given him by his daughter, and for thinking, when he looked at it, of the prayers they were saying at home. Neither was he a Wolfe, though Lamartine's "Jocelyn" seems to have affected him as much as Gray's "Elegy" did the English general. His care of the soldiers' health (he would every now and then find out, on parade, whether they were wearing flannel belts); his craze about military colonies (out of 800 discharged soldiers he could only get sixty-three to volunteer, and for them he provided a plough apiece); his determination to keep up the "Office for Arab Business," and to see that the natives got fair treatment, show the pleasing side of his character, as does his strong home affection, first displayed in his letters to his sister Phillis, and afterwards in his care of wife and children at La Durantie. He defended Pellissier's cave-smoking, not (says his biographer) because he was a cruel man, but because the smoking was a sad necessity. He helped to quell the Lyons rising of 1834, but was wholly innocent of the Rue Transnonnain massacre (of which he was accused then and afterwards), having been in quite another part of the city. The wretched imbecility of Louis Philippe prevented his saving the Orleanists in 1848; he afterwards deeply regretted that he did not save them in spite of themselves. His hatred of newspapers and "Radicals" and universal suffrage was something amusing; but he had seen what were their fruits in Algeria—drunkenness, ill-treatment of Arabs, everything but hard, honest work. The proverb about pitch is verified in the De Brossard trial; that general's defence against the charge of peculation was a *tu quoque*. M. d'Ideville did well in inserting such a number of the Marshal's letters; and those who have time to read them will thank Miss Yonge for reproducing them. They will be sorry that she should not have given an index, and that she should think "a thousand friendships" an adequate rendering for *mille amitiés*. If, as is often the case in French books, there is an *arrière pensée* in these volumes, it is the glorification of the House of Orleans. Two of the princes were the heroes of many a wild fight in Algeria. The earlier part of the life has special interest for us. Bugeaud was the son of the Marquis of La Piconnerie and of a lady of the Sutton de Clonard family. Ireland has, therefore, almost as good a claim on him as on Macmahon. He fought against us in the Peninsula; in 1815, with less than 2,000 men, he beat 10,000 Austrians at Conflans.

John Wyclif: His Life, Times, and Teaching, "Life of John Wycliffe" (both Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge); "John Wyclif, Patriot and Reformer" (Fisher Unwin); are fruits of the Quincentenary. In the former Canon Pennington goes into detail on "Wyclif as a Politician," tracing the effect on the Reformer himself of the Conference of Bruges in 1374. We can well join in the wish that "as Luther went to Rome, so Wyclif could have gone to Avignon, to witness Papal corruption at its fountain head." Mr. Pennington does not cloak the weak side of Wyclif's politics, his connection with John of Gaunt. In the prosecution which resulted from this connection Courtenay, and not Wyclif, is the model of calm dignity. It is for his doctrinal teaching and for his attempt to found an order of "poor priests" to take the place of the mendicant Orders that Wyclif deserves unmixed praise. Mr. Fisher Unwin has printed in delicious old text, with a frontispiece and vellum binding worthy of an old Elzevir, Mr. Rudolf Buddensieg's brief extracts from Wyclif's writings on the authority of Scripture, on the right of English kings, on Predestination, &c., &c. These are full of interest, and the little volume will be useful for reference even to those who know the Reformer's published treatises. As Dr. Loserth proved, in a book which we lately reviewed, Hus's debt to his English fore-runner is larger than is generally suspected. The Prague illumination is right which represents Wyclif striking the sparks, Hus lighting the fire, Luther blowing up the blaze. We cannot imagine how the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, while endorsing Canon Pennington's estimate of Bishop Courtenay, could allow Mr. F. D. Matthew to repeat the old taunt about "a man of high family and haughty temper." Perhaps they think the truth lies in the mean.

Volumes IX. and X. of Mr. Gardiner's "History of England" (Longmans) complete the work. In the preface to Volume IX. the author tells us how valuable he found the Verney MSS. preserved at Claydon, and regrets that Lord Fitzwilliam would not allow him to use the Strafford letters at Wentworth Woodhouse. In Volume X. he reminds us that it is the call for this new edition which took him from the more congenial task of writing the History of the Civil War. For that work we look with anxious expectation; for, as Mr. Gardiner well says, "Eliot and Strafford were neither Whigs nor Tories, and their politics, when studied simply for the sake of understanding them, assume a very different appearance from what they had in the eyes of men who, like Macaulay and Forster, looked at them through the medium of their own political struggles." The whole of the preface to the last volume is a model essay on the use of history. Of the work itself we need say nothing; we only note the clearness with which Mr. Gardiner brings out the Parliament's distinct claim to Sovereignty in June, 1642. The "Parliamentary Map" in Volume X. is interesting.

"The Promised Seed" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge) points to a new departure which will delight some Churchmen as much as it will alarm others. Years ago Bishop Colenso, in the preface to his final book on the Pentateuch, looked forward to the day when Sunday-school teachers would agree with him as to the authorship of Deuteronomy. With questions of that kind Mr. Ball wisely abstains from meddling; but he tells us that these "Lessons for Schools and Families" are based on Maurice, Stanley, B. Maitland, and Farrar; and this will make him an abomination in the eyes of narrower minds. The question is just this: Will people be content to stop at Maurice, to whom, judged by our new lights, even Dr. Jelf would now readily give a first-class certificate for orthodoxy? Mr. Ball is wholly silent about the Six

Days; his plan is "to leave as little as possible to unlearn; what is taught being, as far as it goes, sound and rational." As we have hinted, the book is a very important one.

Very different from Mr. Ball's "Lessons" is Dr. Croslegh's "Christianity Judged by its Fruits" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge). Like Mr. Brace's "Gesta Christi," which the author names in his preface, this little book aims at answering the question: In what way is Christianity connected with the marked progress in civilisation among Christian nations? Is the change due to the influence of Jesus? Dr. Croslegh argues well and calmly, without that rhetorical flourish which is the weakness of books like Canon Farrar's "Witness of History to Christ." He shows that, in good soil, the Christian seed has wrought wonders; whether in poor soil, like the Abyssinian, it has been a failure, he does not ask. The best thing about him is his suggestiveness:—"In these days we hear too much of honest doubt;" "Our jealousy for what we think to be truth is the measure of the value we set upon it;" are samples of the fresher thought which is constantly welling up in his pages. "Bishop Lightfoot has shown that the noblest non-Christian utterances fell infinitely short of the meaning which Christianity imported into them," is a remark which ought to be kept constantly before the minds of our young men. Dr. Croslegh is Chaplain at Cooper's Hill; it is well for those who are to work among civilised heathens to have already thoroughly satisfied themselves that even from a worldly point of view Christianity is the more excellent way.

If we take our cricket and our plum pudding with us to the Antipodes, Mr. Edger's "Problem of Life Considered" (Isbister) proves that we do the same with our doubts and their antidotes. It is strange to think of an Auckland congregation caring for such questions as "Why I Am Here," "The Future of Mankind in the Light of Christ," "The Existence of Evil as Bearing on the Future," "Muscular Christianity, True and False." In regard to the last, Mr. Edger well points out that, whatever influence body has over mind, mind has quite as much over body. "We don't want a powerful animal, but a magnificent man;" and "there can be no Christianity that would not fit on to Christ." Mr. Edger is intensely practical and plain-spoken; the essay on "Christianised Commerce" is singularly at variance with so-called colonial maxims; and that on "National Christianity" would hardly be endorsed by a New Zealand House of Assembly; but he is also grandly speculative. His style is saturated with the best expressions of modern thought; and his refined mind and sensitive conscience have launched a vigorous protest against the agnosticism of the day. And this, we take it, is greatly needed in the colonies, where the fear is lest, traditional teaching being flung aside, agnosticism should take base materialistic shape. At home, too, Mr. Edger's thoughtful essay is just the thing to bring help to thousands of anxious minds.

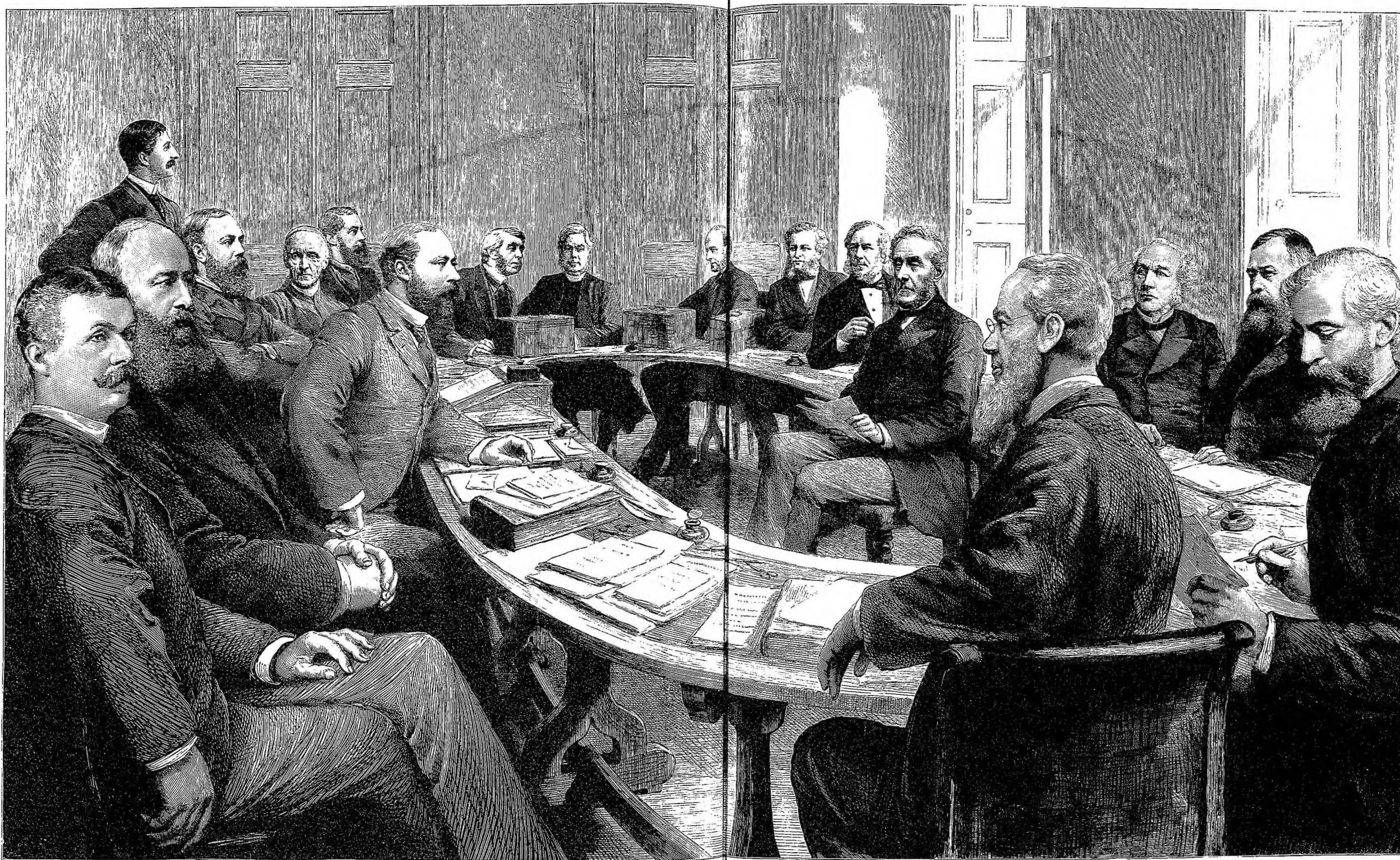
In "Guides and Guards in Character Building" (Hodder and Stoughton) Dr. C. H. Payne does not rise to the level of some contemporary American theologians. The object of the book may be judged of from the titles of a few chapters: "Joseph, the Incorruptible Young Man," "Ruth, the True-Hearted," "Timothy, the Faithful Disciple," "Solomon, the Brilliant Failure," &c. "Character-building according to pattern," by which Dr. Payne sets much store, is pretty sure to lead to religious priggism. No doubt such a book is useful for those to whom a less sermon-like work would appeal in vain; but the object of the Christian teacher should be to raise the general tone of mind as well as to promote piety.

Mr. A. Paul's "History of Reform" (Routledge) is a glorification in 250 pages of "the magnificent majority of 130," and of the "Bill whose initial measures have never been excelled by any of its predecessors." In his appendix he gives extracts from Mr. Gladstone's great speech, showing that "numerical representation" does not meet the case in Scotland or Ireland at any rate. His brief history of Reform begins from 1745. We are glad to be reminded that Wilkes was the proposer of Universal Suffrage. Flood, with the approval of Fox, advocated Household Suffrage. Mr. Paul thinks the two things needful are redistribution and the assimilation of the Borough and County Franchise.



MRS. OLIPHANT, in "The Wizard's Son" (3 vols.: Macmillan and Co.), deals with mysteries—not merely with the supernatural in the shape of a family ghost, but with such profounder mysteries as those of conscience and sin. It is not a theological novel, though it contains much speculative theology in disguise. So far as this aspect of "The Wizard's Son" is concerned, it is scarcely possible for any who read for anything beyond passing amusement to fail to find much food for suggestive reflection. There is so much originality in the way of putting things, that many ancient truths are brought to life again in a new shape, as it is only right they should be, whenever a pen has the rare power of putting familiar ideas into unfamiliar garbs. While the novel will amply repay perusal as stimulating without satisfying thought, it cannot be said to wholly succeed as a story. The ghost is becoming once more a favourite in fiction, very possibly because he is recovering so many believers in real life. But we cannot bring ourselves to an even fictitious belief in Mrs. Oliphant's warlock ghost of Loch Houran—if ghost he really be. Very possibly he is the fantastic embodiment of the temptation of a man of rank and fortune to add acre to acre, to marry for money, and to trample on his tenants, without regard to love, charity, or duty—in short, the evil genius of the great and ancient house which for generations has submitted to his dictation. Not impossibly, Mrs. Oliphant has represented him as an exceedingly silly old person, addicted to pantomime tricks, and to talking, at great length, prodigious twaddle. But the powerlessness of a young man gifted with ordinary mental and bodily vigour to get the better of such a tempter as this until the ghost is accidentally burned out of his castle, affords rather a ludicrous and irritating than a sympathetic study. The entire allegory is elaborate and profound—anything but distinguished by that lucidity and directness which alone can keep the best developed of allegories from being weary reading when too long maintained. Nor is there much compensating novelty in the characters or scenes. When we have said that, despite all this, "The Wizard's Son" is well worth reading for the reasons already given, it is clear enough that Mrs. Oliphant has succeeded in her work fully as far as a most perversely self-set array of difficulties allowed.

"Stage Struck; or, She Would be an Opera Singer," by Blanche Roosevelt (2 vols.: Sampson Low and Co.), is to be no less cordially recommended to another class of readers, for a very different reason. It is the story, evidently something more than merely "founded on fact," of an American girl who, having made a reputation for singing in her native village, comes to Europe in order to achieve fame and fortune as an operatic *prima donna*. The book has no sort of literary merit, but it has all the interest, and all the value, moreover, of a true record. Instead of taking the world by storm, after the conventional manner of the heroine of fiction—that most evil of examples—the girl fails just as hundreds have failed, and as thousands will, unless books like "Stage Struck" can help to warn them. The shams and humbug of the singing trade, especially as practised in Italy, are admirably exposed, with a decided touch of personality, but unquestionably



A MEETING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES

EXAMINATION OF LORD SHAFTESBURY BY THE PRINCE OF WALES (SEE KEY-BLOCK, PAGE 22)

without a touch of exaggeration. Of the more ordinary matters that are supposed necessary to the compilation of a novel, little need be said. It is enough to think of the increasing number of young women, and young men also, who annually cross the Atlantic to set Europe on fire, and of their cousins among ourselves, to welcome "Stage Struck" as the very best book they can read before leaving home. If it can keep back a few it will have been written to excellent purpose indeed.

If Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson were a literary beginner, we should not foresee any future fame for the author of "For Ever and Never." It reads like a first attempt from an altogether unpromising hand, without even so much merit as is due to taking pains. Considering the actual reputation of its author, it is perfectly evident that he has not thought it worth his while to take any sort of pains whatever. The poorest of novels, however, may not seldom provide material for a good play, by reason of its containing certain of those qualities in which the best of novels are the most apt to be wanting. This may sound paradoxical; but it is certainly true that good novels seldom turn into good plays, while the reverse constantly holds true. Judged from this point of view, "For Ever and Never" should make an excellent play, of a rough and strongly coloured kind. It is so stagey in conception, in construction, in characterisation, and in dialogue, that one can almost see the foot-lights between the book and one's eyes. The different parts seem laid out with a view to the playbill—one character for heavy villainy, another for low comedy, another for walking gentleman, and so on—the wicked Baronet being by no means forgotten. It would be easy to set off the volumes into acts and scenes; and possibly those personages who are labelled ladies and gentlemen might, if properly presented, appear according to their label. All this is the last description that ought to be found applicable to a novel of any kind. Real life is set at defiance, and everything is subordinated to the need of bringing down the curtain with effect at regular intervals. Mr. Palgrave Simpson no doubt knows all this as well as any critic can; but, if he felt impelled to put his theatrical notion into the form of fiction, he might at any rate have taken the trouble to aim at something higher than what almost any novice could perpetrate so long as he carefully avoided taking pains.

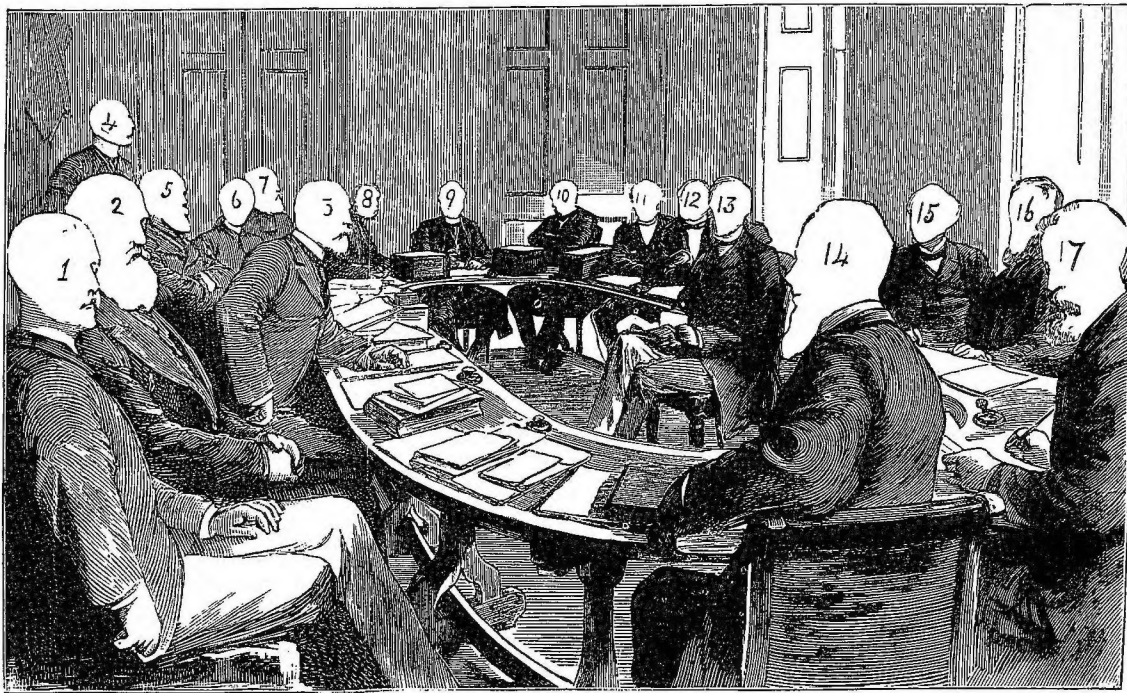


J. PITMAN.—To those of our readers who are limited in their expenditure for music "Pitman's Sixpenny Musical Library" will prove a veritable boon. No. 59 contains "Twenty-Six Songs of Ireland," selected and arranged by T. Compton, all of them tried and valued friends, which never fail to please—a marvellously cheap sixpennyworth. By the same arranger is "Pitman's Violoncello Album," which contains a collection of the most popular airs of all nations, arranged as solos and duets.—"The Children's Orchestra" is, as it professes to be, "a novelty for the drawing-room and home circle;" it consists of six easy and original symphonies for the piano-forte, with toy accompaniments, composed by Georg Asch. Intelligent little musicians, with good ears for time and tune, will take great delight in turning their toy instruments to such good effect as may be produced with some help from their elders.—Two pleasing songs of medium compass, written and composed by Ogilvie Mitchell and H. Round, are "Loving and Hoping," a dainty ditty in waltz time, with a choral refrain, and "The Mystic Chime," published in E flat and in F.—Part I., Vol. I., of "The Pianist's Journal of Original Compositions" is a promising juvenile. It contains "Chanson Joyeuse" in A major, by Kate C. Field, R.A.M., and "Impromptu" in B major and "Mazurka" in A flat, by Ernest Shattock.—Arthur H. Brown edits what is styled "The Paternoster Row Edition" of a number of piano-forte pieces, ancient and modern, more of the former than the latter; for example, Weber's always welcome "Invitation à la Valse," Auber's "Overture to *Masaniello*," Herold's "Overture to *Zampa*," which is not by far the best arrangement extant, Auber's "Overture to *Le Cheval de Bronze*," and Boieldieu's "Overture to *The Caliph of Bagdad*."—A traditional piece which always takes a foremost place in a musical evening is "The Harmonious Blacksmith," one of Handel's evergreen masterpieces.—We have also received "Fantaisie on Weber's *Caron*," by René Favarger; "La Gaetana Mazurka," by E. Ketterer; "La Pluie de Perles," one of G. A. Osborne's most successful compositions, which has kept its ground for many years; and four popular pieces of a conventional school, "Mai Blume" (May Flowers), by Th. Oesten, "Reminiscence of Circus Renz," "Une Petite Fleur," by Charles Voss, and "Callor Herrin," arranged with variations by P. Knapton.—"The Reigning Beauty Schottische" and the "Gage d'Amour Valse," both by Arthur H. Brown, are very fair specimens of dance music.—"The Army and Navy March," or "L'Alliance," is scarcely up to the usual high standard of Georg Asch, its composer. The two pink and white representatives of the military and naval services who stand with clasped hands do not appear to have seen any service.—The prettiest part of "The Rose of England Valse," by H. Round, is its floral frontispiece.—No. 8, Vol. I., of the *Musical Monthly Magazine*, in addition to its other attractions, gives away with the May number an excellent phototype of the great fire in Paternoster Row.

A MEETING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES

THE return of the Prince of Wales to the meetings of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes, at which the attendance of His Royal Highness was most regular up to the time of the death of the Duke of Albany, seems to be an appropriate occasion for the publication of this engraving. The scene chosen by our artist is the examination of Lord Shaftesbury by the Royal Commission at the moment when the Prince of Wales was putting questions to him. The Prince's place at the table is at the right hand of the Chairman, Sir Charles Dilke, President of the Local Government Board, whose visits to the "slums" last year are in the recollection of all. On the other side of His Royal Highness sits Lord Salisbury, who, it will be remembered, moved in the House of Lords, in the month of February, for the appointment of the Royal Commission. On his right hand sits Lord Carrington, who, as the representative of the Local Government Board in the Upper House, announced on that occasion the acquiescence of the Government in Lord Salisbury's proposal. On the left of the Chairman is Cardinal Manning, who may be said to represent on the Commission the millions of Roman Catholic poor in the United Kingdom; on his left hand sits Lord Brownlow, who, as a landowner, has taken much interest in the subject of labourers' dwellings. The Secretary to the Commission, Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, who is also Sir Charles Dilke's Private Secretary at the Local Government Board, stands by the mantelpiece, near the Chairman. Mr. Goschen, a former President of the old Poor Law Board, is on Lord Brownlow's left, and next to him is Dr. Walsham How, the Suffragan Bishop of Bedford, whose work among the poor of the East End is well known. Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, author of Torrens' Acts, and Member for

Finsbury, sits next, and then comes Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., who is said to have special knowledge of the condition of the agricultural labourer, and Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., sometime editor of the *Builder*, who was one of the first to call attention to the dwellings of the poor more than thirty years ago. With his chair drawn a little within the circle Lord Shaftesbury is giving his evidence. In consequence of his life-long service in the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, his lordship was paid the compliment of being called as first witness before the Commission. Coming to the end of the room Sir Richard Cross, the late Home Secretary and author of Cross's Acts, sits with his face turned towards the Prince of Wales. On his right is Mr. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., whose sister, Miss Maude Stanley, is one of the best known workers among the poor. Mr.



1. Lord Carrington.—2. Lord Salisbury.—3. The Prince of Wales.—4. Mr. J. E. C. Bodley (Secretary).—5. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. (Chairman).—6. Cardinal Manning.—7. Lord Brownlow.—8. Mr. G. J. Goschen, M.P.—9. The Bishop of Bedford.—10. Mr. W. T. Torrens, M.P.—11. Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P.—12. Mr. G. Godwin.—13. Lord Shaftesbury.—14. Sir Richard Cross, M.P.—15. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.—16. Mr. H. Broadhurst, M.P.—17. Hon. E. L. Stanley, M.P.

A MEETING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES

Broadhurst, the Member for Stoke, who represents the great trade unions, and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who represents the efforts of the Nonconformists and of the Temperance party, complete the Commissioners. Messrs. Gurney's shorthand writer, Mr. Hewitt, who takes a verbatim report of each day's evidence, sits half hidden by Mr. Morley.

The issuing of a Royal Commission is a very formal matter. First of all the names of the Commissioners are submitted to the Queen for Her Majesty's approval. The "Queen's pleasure" having been taken, the Royal Commission has to be prepared by the Home Office. The Commission is addressed to the members composing it in strict order of rank, and precedence so conferred carries with it an official stamp of the highest importance. In the present Commission the fact that Cardinal Manning is made to rank immediately after the Prince of Wales settles a point which has never before been decided in England, although under the late Government the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin was placed before the Conservative Lord Chancellor of Ireland on the Governing Body of Trinity College, Dublin. All the persons named in the Commission are styled Trusty and Well Beloved, unless they are entitled to some higher designation. The Prince of Wales, for instance, is addressed as "Our dearly loved son and councillor," the Marquis of Salisbury as "Our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin and councillor," and the Bishop of Bedford as "The Right Reverend Father in God."

The present Commission arose out of the public interest which was roused last autumn in the condition of the London poor by "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," which had followed Mr. Sims' "How the Poor Live." In the latter part of the year Sir Charles Dilke, in his capacity as President of the Local Government Board, which is the chief sanitary authority in England, made his inspection of all the worst parts of London. Several articles on the "slums" appeared in the monthly reviews, and soon after the commencement of the Session Lord Salisbury brought forward his motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission. It was on this occasion that the Prince of Wales made his first speech in a debate in the House of Lords, and from the Cross Benches described how he had himself visited some of the worst quarters of the town a few days previously.

An enormous mass of evidence has already been obtained, more than seventy witnesses having been examined since Lord Shaftesbury was called. Among them have been Miss Octavia Hill, whose name is too well known in connection with the object of the Commission to need any explanation, Mr. G. R. Sims, who has written of "Horrible London," Mr. Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, First Commissioner of Works, the author of "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," and a large number of hard-working medical officers and other officials, members of vestries and other local governing bodies, clergymen, persons interested in model dwellings and building societies, agents of large owners of poor property, surveyors, representatives of Government departments, and of the great trades societies. The inquiry has not been confined to the metropolis; witnesses have been called from large cities and from small towns in various parts of the country, but the rural districts have not yet been investigated, nor has any inquiry been made at present into the question as it exists in Ireland and Scotland. The Commission sits with closed doors, but when the Report is published the whole of the evidence will be laid before Parliament and made public.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

IT would be impossible to conceive of a more delightful anthology from the works of any one single writer than "From Grave to Gay," a volume of selections from the complete poems of H. Chomondeley-Pennell (Longmans). In turning over the pages one feels puzzled to decide which is most worthy of admiration, the sportive wit of such pieces as "The Squire and the New Parson's Girl," "The World's Mine Oyster," or "Musical Undertones" which reminds us of Hood's "Truth in Parenthesis"—the playful delicacy of *vers de société* like "To an Anonymous Correspondent" or "Some One's

Forget-Me-Nots," or the vigour displayed in some of the more serious poems—a vigour which rises at times to a force almost terrible, witness "English Suttie" or some of the lines in "Modern Babylon." On the whole we incline to think that Mr. Chomondeley-Pennell exhibits his powers to most advantage in his more exuberant and serious moods; no man has written better verses of the lighter description, but then some, as he would be the first to admit, have written as good, but we should feel ourselves at a loss to name a living author who has produced verses of equal merit in the same strain as "The Night Mail" and its cognate poems. There is an intense vitality about them, a swing and an abandon which carries one away irresistibly; who, in reading them, does not feel his nerves tingle as the messenger rushes on to the Euston platform with the reprieve, or Cambridge goes down in the

moment of victory, or, most suggestive of all at the present time, the Derby favourite falls dead in his last gallant effort:—

He fell like a trump in the foremost place—
He died with the rushing wind in his face—
At the wildest bound of his glorious pace—
In the mad exulting revel.

"Modern Babylon" is a noble poem, full of lofty thought; while as for "English Suttie" we will venture to affirm that nothing more calculated to "purify the soul with pity and terror" has been produced since Casimir Delavigne wrote "*La Toilette de Constance*"—it is a masterpiece. We advise all who wish to laugh, to smile, or to sigh and to think, to furnish themselves with "From Grave to Gay."

There is but little to admire or commend in "The Pearl of Anjou, and Other Poems," by Edmond Walters, M.A. (Alexander and Shepherd). The principal piece, in tolerable heroics, treats, without much interest, of the Queen of Henry VI., and the author shows an almost unparalleled talent for the mixture of metaphor, e.g. :—

E'en as a furnace lying unalarmed
In fairy dress of glowing light becalmed,
To meet the gale leaps high as ocean spray,
Nor quails to lift the gauntlet for the fray.

For "Martin Luther" we do not care; but some of the sacred verse shows devotional feeling.

Considerable dramatic instinct, and some power, is shown in "All Souls' Eve, and Other Poems," by Maud Eldryth (Kegan Paul), whilst the pervading tone of the book is worthy of all praise. The principal poem is a weird, fanciful vision, given in good "riding rhyme," of souls who have lost themselves through love, or pined through its denial; the finest passage, almost too solemn for mention, is that at page 46. "No God" is a noble protest, but rather too much spun out, and not without a suspicion of having been inspired by "The Two Voices."

"The Story of St. Stephen, and Other Poems," by John Collett (Longmans), is a reverent and thoughtful performance, but too didactic, whilst the verse shows an occasional tendency to degenerate into doggerel. The notes are good and interesting, showing much careful research.

Whilst on the subject of sacred poetry we may mention a handsome illuminated volume issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, "Types and Antetypes of Our Lord." The texts, hymns, and other passages are judiciously selected, and in a catholic spirit, ranging from Dr. Watts up to Cardinal Newman. Some of the borders, copied from early manuscripts, are beautiful.

We have seldom met with a more wearisome production than "Ishtar and Izdubar: the Epic of Babylon" restored in modern verse, by Leonidas De Cenci Hamilton (W. H. Allen). It is difficult to get up any amount of excitement over the apocryphal feats of the hero and his intrigue with the Assyrian goddess; the rhymes are far from unimpeachable; and the footnotes are a nuisance—though even they are better than the passages of hideous gibberish which pervade the volume, which, by the bye, is a big one, and, as we regret to find, only a first instalment. The illustrations are peculiar; it was apparently Nimrod's custom to wear mediæval armour, except when he dressed like Scipio.

We are not fond, as a rule, of expurgated editions, but, of course, the process is unavoidable for some purposes, and could not have been more judiciously or lovingly carried out than by Mr. Henry Morley in his version of Herrick's "Hesperides" (Routledge). Also the preface is excellent, and it is something to get the poems for one shilling!

Whoever may be the coming dramatist we fear it will not be Mr. David Graham, author of "Robert de Bruce," an historical play (Chapman and Hall, Limited). The action, which ends with Red Comyn's death, is disjointed, the blank verse is as bad as it well could be, and the character of the hero quite untrue to history.

AMERICAN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE needs sound reform judging from the statement that within the last nine years nearly 800 churches have been burnt down in the States, mainly owing to defective heating apparatus.

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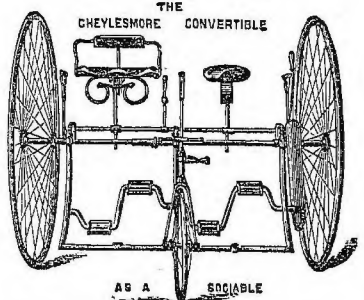
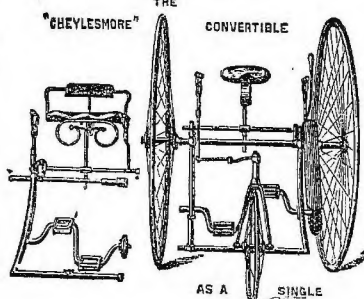
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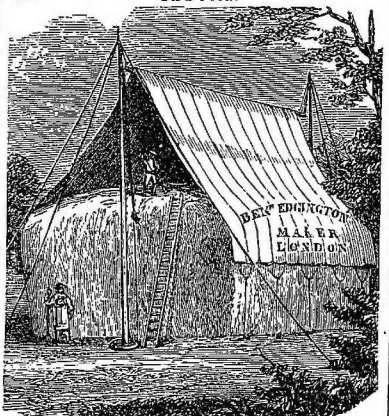
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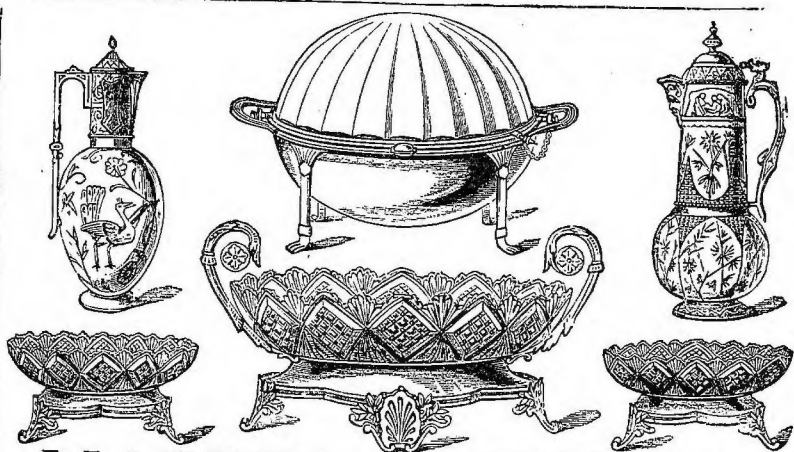
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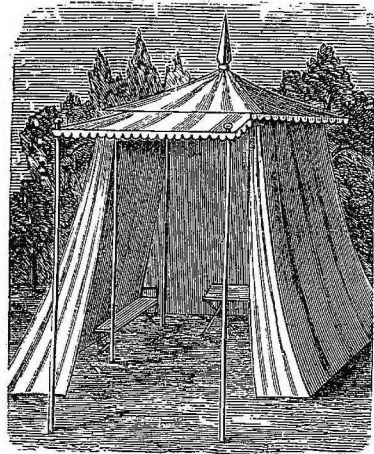
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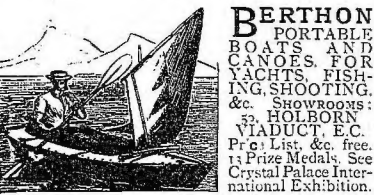


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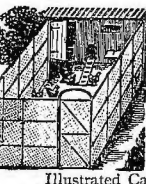
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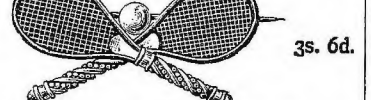
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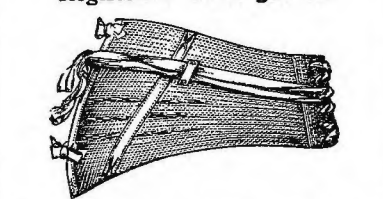
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